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WHITING—SAVILLE.—January 5, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Wm. H. Mills, Geo. G. WHITING, Esq., of Philadelphia (son of Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Whiting, U. S. A.), and Miss LUCY F., daughter of Josiah Saville, Esq., of Hyde Park, Mass.

BODGERS—ROGERS.—December 2, 1870, by the Rev. T. A. Hyland, at Grace Church, Astoria, Oregon, Captain JOHN L. BODGERS, Second Artillery, to Miss MESA P. ROGERS. (No cards.)

LIVERS.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Wednesday, December, 21, 1870, Mrs. Livers, wife of Captain John Livers, U. S. A.

DIED.

LOVELL.—At Louisville, Ky., January 3, 1871, CHARLES S. LOVELL, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, late Colonel Fourteenth Infantry.

KNOWLTON.—In Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, December 24, Captain MINER KNOWLTON, U. S. A., aged 55 years.

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CONTENTS OF NUMBER TWENTY-TWO.

The Situation in Europe.....	343 Simplification of Accounts.....	347
The Army.....	343 The Engine-Nozzle.....	347
Abstract of Special Orders is- sued from the Adjutant- General's Office for the week ending January 9, 1871.....	348 The Apaches.....	348
Army Personal.....	348 Editorial Paragraphs.....	349
The Navy.....	349 Chronicle of the War.....	350
Various Naval Matters.....	349 Report of the Chief Signal Of- ficer.....	350
Loss of the Saginaw.....	349 Foreign Military and Naval Items.....	352
Causes of Desertion.....	349 The Russian Navy.....	352
	349 The National Guard.....	352

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FIRE has been kept up on Forts Noisy, Rosny, and Nogent, east of Paris, and on Thursday, January 5, the batteries opened on Forts d'Issy, Vanvres, and Montrouge, south of the city. This fire seems to have been heavy and well delivered, in spite of the snow storm at first and the fog which afterward prevailed, interfering with the gunners' work. Forts Rosny and Nogent have been badly damaged according to the German account, and the barracks of Fort Montrouge were set on fire. Within forty-eight hours several of the works were temporarily silenced. The King telegraphed on Friday, January 6, to the Queen: "The weather has moderated. We are now having a thaw. Our losses during the bombardment of Fort d'Issy, so far, are 17 killed and wounded." From within the city we have news as late as January 3. General TROCHU had issued December 31 a proclamation in which he says:

Efforts are making to destroy the union and confidence to which Paris owes her prolonged defence. Political capital is being made of disappointments caused solely by the severity of the weather. The army has indeed been sorely tried, and requires a brief rest, which the enemy seeks to prevent by a most violent bombardment. But that army is preparing to act, and will do its duty. There are no dissensions among the members of the Government, who are perfectly united in face of the country's perils and in hope of her deliverance. The report of the generals commanding the fortifications shows that slight damage has been done to the suburban villages by the bombardment, and only a few men have been wounded.

A decree embodying all military organizations in the city with the regular army, and making every male liable to service, points to preparation for the final contest. The only food rumor of the week is that given by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, who says supplies will not last beyond the present month.

A difference of opinion as to the results of operations in the north exists between the commanders of the opposing armies. General FAIDHERBE of the French army issued an order after returning from his recent expedition against the German forces, in which he says:

SOLDIERS: In the battle of Port Noyelles you victoriously held your positions. At Bapaume you carried all the positions of the enemy. This time he will not deny you victory. By your valor and constancy you have deserved well of your country. As soon as we have obtained provisions and ammunition, we will continue operations.

On the other hand, the Germans announce that "the French army of the North under General FAIDHERBE has been dispersed by General VON GOEBEN." To this, FAIDHERBE replies that (we quote from the despatch) "his army did not retreat on the night after the battle of the 3d. They remained in occupation of the villages they had captured, and went into their encampments only on the following morning. As to the pursuit of which the Germans boast, the only fact to support them is that on the morning of the 4th two squadrons of cavalry charged the French rear guard. One of them was annihilated, and the other wheeled off and fled." The quarrels of French and German generals are of no particular interest in America, and we should not do more than allude to the dispute were it not that a change has come over the spirit of the war within a few weeks—a change that, whether it results in affecting the progress of the war or not, is still worthy of note. Both parties often appear to have grounds for claiming the victory. The Germans take an astonishing number of prisoners, guns, stores, and the like, and their reports of the French

throwing away arms and equipments in their flight are, we think, quite credible. But we think they are also not inconsistent with the claim made by the French that they are fighting better now than ever before in this war. This claim is supported by the very slow progress made by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES in the south, and General MANTEUFFEL in the north, each with large forces under his command. There can be no doubt that the French run, but then they go back and fight again. In a new army formed of raw levies, and especially where those levies have been denied the right of handling arms in private life, as the French were, these alternations of stubborn resistance and of hasty flight are not surprising. The French claim is a sound one, because in this condition of affairs it is the valor which increases with time and not the dismay. We have witnessed similar scenes in some of our own raw regiments, and know that time is able to make good soldiers of those who are now only occasionally firm. Are French prospects therefore improving? It is difficult to reply yes. We have before shown that when the Emperor deserted his people a new element entered into the problem of the war, the element of popular feeling. That is a thing which no man can measure who is not immediately on the ground; and from that day, discussion of the war in France has among careful writers been confined to the operations of the different armies, as days and weeks developed them, and the question of France's future has been left to take care of itself. Popular feeling has uncontestedly been bettering in that country; that is to say, growing more military and more organizable for resistance. But meanwhile BAZAINE has surrendered, a deed which must have been thought of by TROCHU when he saw the Germans too strong for him on the second of December; meanwhile winter has come on, the lines about Paris have increased in strength, the armies that were nearer to Paris than Amiens and Orleans are now pushed back to Le Mans and Lille. The burden of forcing a change in the tide of war now rests with undivided weight upon the Governor of Paris, and he has three hundred thousand enemies about him. If he is unable to break out of his city, the only hope for France is that he will hold on to his post so long that when he does surrender, the armies in the other parts of the country will be in such good training that they will be able to cope with the inundation of Germans from Paris. This is a cheerless future for the republic at the best, and would be almost valueless were it not that she can raise men in any number required; for there is now nothing to do in France but fight.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES makes slow progress toward Le Mans, and, indeed, the French say it is their General CHANZY who is advancing. Both combatants claim the victory in a fight four leagues from Vendome. The Germans say they drove the French and occupied Azay and Montoire; while the French give the names of three villages which they took. The fact seems to be that the Germans advanced, but lost heavily. Their line was advanced to Nogent-le-Rotrou, northeast of Le Mans, Sarge (a place near Mondaubleau, which is on all the maps), Savigny, and La Chartre. This line covers an arc of about one-third of a circle.

BOURBAKI'S advance in the east is likely to be made with difficulty, for General VON WERDER has been strongly reinforced. The defence of Belfort seems to be really good, but the Germans make steady progress.

The following telegraphic despatch received by the German minister in London sufficiently explains the affair of the English vessels sunk in the Seine:

The report of the German commander at Rouen respecting the sinking of the English colliers has not arrived, but the facts are known. Tell Lord Granville that we sincerely regret that our troops, to avert imminent danger, were obliged to seize the British ships. We admit the claim for indemnity. If unjustifiable excesses were committed, we regret them, and will call the guilty to account.

BISMARCK.

Further explanations represent that the vessels were seized for fear that the French would use them to land troops.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS, SERIES OF 1871.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, January 2, 1871.

General Orders No. 1.

By direction of the President the following officers of the Army are transferred, assigned, or mustered out of service, to take effect from the 1st instant:

I. Transfers to the list of supernumeraries, under section 12 of the act approved July 15, 1870:

- Captain Harrison Moulton, First Cavalry.
Captain Edwin Mauck, Sixth Cavalry.
Captain William Bayard, Ninth Cavalry.
Captain I. R. Dunkelberger, First Cavalry.
Captain E. P. Cressey, Third Cavalry.
Captain Edward Byrne, Tenth Cavalry.
Captain Charles Parker, Ninth Cavalry.
Captain Orville Butke, Tenth Cavalry.
Captain James A. Hall, First Cavalry.
Captain Samuel Hildeburn, Third Cavalry.
Captain John A. Darling, Second Artillery.
Captain Rufus King, Jr., Fourth Artillery.
Captain Benjamin R. Perkins, Twelfth Infantry.
Captain George S. Hollister, Seventh Infantry.
Captain S. A. Russell, Seventh Infantry.
Captain Alonzo A. Cole, Seventh Infantry.
Captain Charles A. M. Estes, Eighteenth Infantry.
Captain Philip W. Stanhope, Twelfth Infantry.
Captain Eugene Carter, Eleventh Infantry.
Captain D. A. Ward, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Captain William Welsh, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Captain F. H. Torbett, Eighteenth Infantry.
Captain James B. Sinclair, Twenty-third Infantry.
Captain George W. Hill, Twenty-second Infantry.
Captain J. D. Jones, Fifth Infantry.
First Lieutenant W. H. Hick, Fourth Cavalry.
First Lieutenant J. A. Wanless, Second Cavalry.
First Lieutenant C. H. Veil, First Cavalry.
First Lieutenant George B. Bosworth, Ninth Cavalry.
First Lieutenant L. L. Mulford, Third Cavalry.
First Lieutenant G. W. Cradlebaugh, Third Cavalry.
First Lieutenant H. L. Street, First Cavalry.
First Lieutenant W. C. Baylies, Fourth Cavalry.
First Lieutenant T. W. Gibson, Eighth Cavalry.
First Lieutenant P. Hunter, Eighth Cavalry.
First Lieutenant L. L. O'Connor, Third Cavalry.
First Lieutenant F. M. Ring, Second Artillery.
First Lieutenant C. N. Warner, Fourth Artillery.
First Lieutenant M. O'Brien, First Artillery.
First Lieutenant B. S. Humphrey, First Artillery.
First Lieutenant William Borrowe, Second Artillery.
First Lieutenant F. W. Taggard, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
First Lieutenant William McElroy, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
First Lieutenant W. J. Driggs, Twentieth Infantry.
First Lieutenant Charles Robinett, Twentieth Infantry.
First Lieutenant J. W. Lewis, Twenty-third Infantry.
First Lieutenant Redmond Tully, Twelfth Infantry.
First Lieutenant Lewis Nolen, Twelfth Infantry.
First Lieutenant J. R. Eschenburg, Twenty-third Infantry.
First Lieutenant L. W. Cooke, Third Infantry.
First Lieutenant H. H. Link, Seventh Infantry.
First Lieutenant C. F. Larrabee, Seventh Infantry.
First Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn, Sixth Infantry.
First Lieutenant E. R. Parks, Thirteenth Infantry.
First Lieutenant Henry Norton, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Lieutenant John J. Sheppard, Twelfth Infantry.
First Lieutenant William H. W. Krebs, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Lieutenant J. F. Lewis, Twenty-first Infantry.
First Lieutenant E. A. Rigg, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
First Lieutenant Charles L. Umbstaetter, Third Infantry.
First Lieutenant William O. Cory, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Oliver Grosvenor, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Worth Ogood, Second Artillery.
Second Lieutenant F. W. Liedtke, First Infantry.
Second Lieutenant L. J. Sacriste, Twentieth Infantry.
Second Lieutenant James Riley, Twenty-first Infantry.
Second Lieutenant J. F. Smith, Sixteenth Infantry.
Second Lieutenant D. P. Scott, Sixteenth Infantry.
Second Lieutenant C. M. Shepherd, Third Infantry.
Second Lieutenant S. H. Bogardus, Jr., Fourth Infantry.
Second Lieutenant R. S. Egerton, Eighteenth Infantry.
Second Lieutenant J. K. Sullivan, Third Infantry.
Second Lieutenant J. C. Fortune, Nineteenth Infantry.
II. Transfers and assignments to fill vacancies to the present date.

TRANSFERS.

- Colonel George W. Getty, Third Infantry, to the artillery.
Captain John Eagan, Twenty-third Infantry, to the artillery.
Captain Robert N. Scott, Sixteenth Infantry, to the artillery.

Captain James McMillan, Eleventh Infantry, to the artillery.

Captain James Biddle, Eleventh Infantry, to the cavalry.

Captain John J. Upham, Sixth Infantry, to the cavalry.

Captain Verling K. Hart, Third Infantry, to the cavalry.

Captain Sheldon Sturgeon, First Infantry, to the cavalry.

Captain Anson Mills, Eighteenth Infantry, to the cavalry.

Captain Edward S. Meyer, Nineteenth Infantry, to the cavalry.

Captain Charles D. Beyer, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to the cavalry.

Captain Edward M. Heyl, Ninth Cavalry, to the Fourth Cavalry, vice Conway, retired.

Captain Thomas M. Tolman, Sixth Cavalry, to the infantry.

Captain William D. Fuller, Third Artillery, to the infantry.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Wessells, Jr., Seventh Infantry, to the cavalry.

First Lieutenant Andrew P. Caraher, First Infantry, to the cavalry.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Lawton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to the cavalry.

First Lieutenant Charles King, First Artillery, to the cavalry.

First Lieutenant James M. Ingalls, Second Infantry, to the artillery.

First Lieutenant John P. Story, Jr., Second Artillery, to the Fourth Artillery, vice Warner, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant H. Totten, Thirteenth Infantry, to the artillery.

First Lieutenant William S. Starring, Seventh Infantry, to the artillery.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Cavalry.

Major David B. McKibbin, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Kidd, honorably discharged.

Captain James Biddle, Eleventh Infantry, to the First Cavalry, vice Dunkelberger, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain John J. Upham, Sixth Infantry, to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Johnson, wholly retired.

Captain Verling K. Hart, Third Infantry, to the Seventh Cavalry, vice Plummer, discharged.

Captain Sheldon Sturgeon, First Infantry, to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Tolman, transferred to the First Infantry.

Captain Anson Mills, Eighteenth Infantry, to the Third Cavalry, vice Cressey, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Edward S. Meyer, Nineteenth Infantry, to the Ninth Cavalry, vice De Gress, retired.

Captain Charles D. Beyer, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to the Ninth Cavalry, vice Bayard, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Henry E. Alvord, unassigned, to the Ninth Cavalry, vice Heyl, transferred to the Fourth Cavalry.

Captain Thomas Little, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Grey, discharged.

Captain Samuel K. Schwenk, unassigned, to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Seward, mustered out.

Captain Reuben N. Fenton, unassigned, to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Mauck, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Oscar Hagen, unassigned, to the Ninth Cavalry, vice Parker, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain James Jackson, unassigned, to the First Cavalry, vice Hall, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Thomas H. French, unassigned, to the Seventh Cavalry, vice Drayton, honorably discharged.

Captain Charles D. Viele, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Byrne, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Stevens T. Norvell, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Burke, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Thomas L. Brent, unassigned, to the Third Cavalry, vice Hildeburn, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Henry Wagner, unassigned, to the First Cavalry, vice Moulton, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Wessells, Jr., Seventh Infantry, to the Third Cavalry, vice Ayers, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Andrew P. Caraher, First Infantry, to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Carrick, mustered out.

First Lieutenant James Collins, unassigned, to the First Cavalry, vice Veil, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Thomas M. McDougall, unassigned, to the Seventh Cavalry, vice Johnson, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant George E. Ford, unassigned, to the Third Cavalry, vice Bainbridge, mustered out.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Lawton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to the Fourth Cavalry, vice Cole, resigned.

First Lieutenant Charles L. Cooper, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Raulston, mustered out.

First Lieutenant John B. Johnson, unassigned, to the Third Cavalry, vice Cain, mustered out.

First Lieutenant John W. Chickering, unassigned, to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Walter, retired.

First Lieutenant George A. Drew, unassigned, to the Third Cavalry, vice O'Connor, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Max Wesendorf, unassigned, to the First Cavalry, vice Street, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant A. G. Hennisee, unassigned, to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Gibson, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Emmet Crawford, unassigned, to the Third Cavalry, vice Mulford, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Henry Sweeny, unassigned, to the Fourth Cavalry, vice Hick, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Gustave H. Radetzki, unassigned, to the Ninth Cavalry, vice Cortelyou, retired.

First Lieutenant William H. Hugo, unassigned, to the Ninth Cavalry, vice Bosworth, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant William Stephenson, unassigned, to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Hunter, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant John P. Walker, unassigned, to the Third Cavalry, vice Cradiebaugh, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Charles L. Hudson, unassigned, to the Fourth Cavalry, vice Bayliss, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Charles King, First Artillery, to the Fifth Cavalry, vice Doherty, mustered out.

Second Lieutenant James Calhoun, supernumerary, to the Seventh Cavalry, vice Mathey, promoted.

Artillery.

Colonel George W. Getty, Third Infantry, to the Third Artillery, vice Sherman, retired.

Captain James McMillan, Eleventh Infantry, to the Third Artillery, vice Shinn, discharged.

Captain Robert N. Scott, Sixteenth Infantry, to the Third Artillery, vice Fuller, transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry.

Captain John Egan, Twenty-third Infantry, to the Fourth Artillery, vice Parsons, honorably discharged.

Captain William McK. Dunn, Jr., unassigned to the Second Artillery, vice Peirce, mustered out.

Captain George Meade, unassigned, to the First Artillery, vice Duryea, mustered out.

Captain George T. Olmsted, Jr., unassigned, to the Second Artillery, vice Dennison, discharged.

Captain Appleton D. Palmer, unassigned, to the Fourth Artillery, vice King, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Henry G. Litchfield, unassigned, to the Second Artillery, vice Darling, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant John C. White, unassigned, to the First Artillery, vice Driscoll, mustered out.

First Lieutenant James M. Ingalls, Second Infantry, to the First Artillery, vice Crosby, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Edward H. Totten, Thirteenth Infantry, to the First Artillery, vice Humphrey, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant William S. Starring, Seventh Infantry, to the Second Artillery, vice Bissell, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant John C. Scantling, unassigned, to the Second Artillery, vice Smith, retired.

First Lieutenant Asher C. Taylor, unassigned, to the Second Artillery, vice Borrowe, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Lemuel B. Norton, unassigned, to the First Artillery, vice O'Brien, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Edward B. Hubbard, unassigned, to the Second Artillery, vice King, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Frederick C. Nichols, unassigned, to the First Artillery, vice King, transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Wells Willard, unassigned, to the Fifth Artillery, vice Hill, the regimental adjutant.

First Lieutenant Louis V. Caziaro, unassigned, to the Second Artillery, vice Story, transferred to the Fourth Artillery.

Infantry.

Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones, unassigned, to the Third Infantry, vice Getty, transferred to the Third Artillery.

Major Henry Douglass, unassigned, to the Eleventh Infantry, vice Bissell, retired.

Major John E. Yard, supernumerary, to the Twentieth Infantry, to fill a vacancy.

Captain Andrew Sheridan, unassigned, to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Beyer, transferred to the Ninth Cavalry.

Captain George E. Head, unassigned, to the Third Infantry, vice Hart, transferred to the Seventh Cavalry.

Captain David D. Vanvalzah, unassigned, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Brownson, honorably discharged.

Captain Edwin R. Ames, unassigned, to the Sixth Infantry, vice Upham, transferred to the Sixth Cavalry.

Captain George M. Randall, unassigned, to the Twenty-third Infantry, vice Kistler, honorably discharged.

Captain George L. Choisy, unassigned, to the Eleventh Infantry, vice Biddle, transferred to the First Cavalry.

Captain Robert McClemont, unassigned, to the Eleventh Infantry, vice McMillan, transferred to the Third Artillery.

Captain George L. Browning, unassigned, to the Seventh Infantry, vice Hollister, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain James Thompson, unassigned, to the Twenty-third Infantry, vice Sinclair, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Charles B. Atcheson, unassigned, to the Fourteenth Infantry, vice Wilson, honorably discharged.

Captain Charles Wheaton, unassigned, to the Twenty-third Infantry, vice Egan, transferred to the Fourth Artillery.

Captain George B. Hoge, unassigned, to the Twelfth Infantry, vice Stanhope, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Walter Clifford, unassigned, to the Seventh Infantry, vice Russel, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain William H. McLaughlin, unassigned, to the Eighteenth Infantry, vice Mills, transferred to the Third Cavalry.

Captain Thomas Byrne, unassigned, to the Twelfth Infantry, vice Perkins, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain John Williams, unassigned, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Long, honorably discharged.

Captain George H. Cram, unassigned, to the Twenty-second Infantry, vice Hill, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Frederick E. Grossmann, unassigned, to the Seventeenth Infantry, vice Shea, retired.

Captain William D. Fuller, Third Artillery, to the Twenty-first Infantry, vice Smith, honorably discharged.

Captain Lemuel Pettee, unassigned, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Ward, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Thomas M. Tolman, Sixth Cavalry, to the First Infantry, vice Mehaffey, retired.

Captain Birney B. Keeler, unassigned, to the Eighteenth Infantry, vice Estes, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain James S. Tomkins, unassigned, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Welsh, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain George W. Ballantine, unassigned, to the Seventeenth Infantry, vice Cole, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Charles W. Hotsenpiller, unassigned, to the Nineteenth Infantry, vice Peirce, mustered out.

Captain Luke O'Reilly, unassigned, to the Nineteenth Infantry, vice Meyer, transferred to the Ninth Cavalry.

Captain Charles E. Morse, unassigned, to the Sixteenth Infantry, vice Scott, transferred to the Third Artillery.

Captain Seth Bonney, unassigned, to the Thirteenth Infantry, vice Rankin, discharged.

Captain Thomas J. Lloyd, unassigned, to the Eighteenth Infantry, vice Torbett, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Frederick E. Camp, unassigned, to the Second Infantry, vice McLoughlin, retired.

Captain William N. Tisdall, unassigned, to the First Infantry, vice Sturgeon, transferred to the Sixth Cavalry.

Captain Edgar C. Bowen, unassigned, to the Eleventh Infantry, vice Carter, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Andrew S. Bennett, unassigned, to the Fifth Infantry, vice Jones, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant James Kennington, unassigned, to the Fourteenth Infantry, vice Du Bois, retired.

First Lieutenant George Atcheson, unassigned, to the Seventh Infantry, vice Starling, transferred to the Second Artillery.

First Lieutenant Edward A. Belger, unassigned, to the Third Infantry, vice Thomas, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Oliver Phelps, unassigned, to the Seventh Infantry, vice Weasells, transferred to the Third Cavalry.

First Lieutenant William J. Kyle, unassigned, to the Eleventh Infantry, vice Hess, transferred to the Third Artillery.

First Lieutenant William L. Reed, unassigned, to the Seventh Infantry, vice Link, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Douglass S. Pope, unassigned, to the Thirteenth Infantry, vice Bridges, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant John M. Norvell, unassigned, to the Twelfth Infantry, vice May, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Edmund Rice, unassigned, to the Fifth Infantry, vice Bothwell, cashiered.

First Lieutenant Rodney M. Taylor, unassigned, to the Twentieth Infantry, vice Driggs, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant James Joyes, unassigned, to the Seventeenth Infantry, vice Krebs, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant William F. Spurgin, unassigned, to the Twenty-first Infantry, vice Lewis, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Joseph F. Stafford, unassigned, to the Twentieth Infantry, vice Robinett, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant D. Mortimer Lee, unassigned, to the Sixth Infantry, vice Ross, retired.

First Lieutenant Philip H. Ellis, unassigned, to the Thirteenth Infantry, vice Connolly, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee, unassigned, to the Ninth Infantry, vice Hardie, mustered out.

First Lieutenant William W. Parry, unassigned, to the Thirteenth Infantry, vice Totten, transferred to the First Artillery.

First Lieutenant Benjamin H. Rogers, unassigned, to the Thirteenth Infantry, vice Parks, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant William W. Fleming, unassigned, to the Twelfth Infantry, vice Dibble, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Nicholas D. Badger, unassigned, to the Twenty-second Infantry, vice Marshall, transferred to the Fourth Artillery.

First Lieutenant Erskine M. Camp, unassigned, to the Twelfth Infantry, vice Tully, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Thomas E. Merritt, unassigned, to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Taggard, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant John F. Trout, unassigned, to the Twenty-third Infantry, vice Guthrie, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant James Pratt, Jr., unassigned, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice McElroy, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Thomas Sharp, unassigned, to the First Infantry, vice Leonard, retired.

First Lieutenant Helenus Dodt, unassigned, to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Cory, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant David A. Griffith, unassigned, to the Third Infantry, vice Umbstaetter, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Jonathan B. Hanson, unassigned, to the Tenth Infantry, vice Hoffman, transferred to the Second Artillery.

First Lieutenant Charles P. Eagan, unassigned, to the

Twelfth Infantry, vice Nolen, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Will W. Daugherty, unassigned, to the Twenty-second Infantry, vice Parsons, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Stephen O'Connor, unassigned, to the Twenty-third Infantry, vice Eschenburg, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Washington I. Sanborn, unassigned, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Rigg, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Eugene B. Gibbs, unassigned, to the Sixth Infantry, vice Jocelyn, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant Frederick M. Lynde, unassigned, to the First Infantry, vice Caraher, transferred to the Eighth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Calvin T. Speer, unassigned, to the Eleventh Infantry, vice Benham, relieved.

Second Lieutenant John L. Graham, unassigned, to the Thirteenth Infantry, vice Danforth, resigned.

III. Unassigned officers whose commissions have expired, under section 12 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, and who are honorably mustered out of the service:

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Whiting.

Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Eddie.

Major George A. Gordon.

Major William Clinton.

Major Joseph B. Collins.

Major Ebenezer Gay.

Major Samuel Ross.

Major John M. Goodhue.

Major Henry R. Rathbone.

Captain Edward P. Cressy.

Captain Isaac R. Dunkelberger.

Captain James A. Hall.

Captain William Bayard.

Captain Harrison Moulton.

Captain Samuel Hildeburn.

Captain Edwin Mauck.

Captain Charles Parker.

Captain John A. Darling.

Captain Rufus King, Jr.

Captain John Barry.

Captain George O. McMullin.

Captain George H. Crossman.

Captain Philip W. Stanhope.

Captain Charles E. Farrand.

Captain Tenedor Ten Eyck.

Captain George S. Hollister.

Captain Albert H. Andrews.

Captain John McClinton.

Captain George W. Hill.

Captain Benjamin R. Perkins.

Captain Samuel A. Russel.

Captain James P. V. Neill.

Captain Alonzo A. Cole.

Captain Jacob D. Jones.

Captain James B. Sinclair.

Captain Samuel S. Culbertson.

Captain Charles A. M. Estes.

Captain Arthur B. Carpenter.

Captain Robert Ayres.

Captain Felix H. Torbett.

Captain Eugene Carter.

Captain Welcome A. Crafts.

Captain Edward Bloodgood.

Captain Delos A. Ward.

Captain Samuel L. Barr.

Captain E. Norville Wilcox.

Captain William Welsh.

Captain Samuel C. Williamson.

Captain William M. Beebe, Jr.

Captain George R. Vernon.

Captain Henry L. Beck.

Captain Enno F. Wenckebach.

Captain Madison Earle.

Captain John H. Gallager.

Captain Edward Byrne.

Captain Orville Burke.

First Lieutenant August Kaiser.

First Lieutenant Patrick W. Horrigan.

First Lieutenant Redmond Tully.

First Lieutenant George W. Graffam.

First Lieutenant William H. W. Krebs.

First Lieutenant William Crosby.

First Lieutenant Harry H. Link.

First Lieutenant Stephen P. Jocelyn.

First Lieutenant Charles F. Larabee.

First Lieutenant William J. Driggs.

First Lieutenant John F. Lewis.

First Lieutenant John R. Eschenburg.

First Lieutenant George H. Ziegler.

First Lieutenant William McElroy.

First Lieutenant John L. Spalding.

First Lieutenant Josiah S. Styles.

First Lieutenant George W. Wood.

First Lieutenant William Sheilds.

First Lieutenant Edwin A. Rigg.

First Lieutenant Gustav A. Hesselberger.

First Lieutenant Frank W. Taggard.

First Lieutenant John W. Lewis.

First Lieutenant William S. Johnson.

First Lieutenant Daniel M. Page.

First Lieutenant Charles Garretson.

First Lieutenant Henry Norton.

First Lieutenant Charles Robinett.

First Lieutenant Lewis Nolen.

First Lieutenant John J. Shephard.

First Lieutenant John S. Appleton.

First Lieutenant Edwin R. Parks.

First Lieutenant Edward T. Wallace.

First Lieutenant Joseph Karge.

First Lieutenant Charles L. Umbstaetter.

First Lieutenant William O. Corry.

First Lieutenant Lorenzo W. Cooke.

First Lieutenant William E. Horton.

First Lieutenant Henry Ayers.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Veil;

First Lieutenant Harlow L. Street.
First Lieutenant John A. Wanless.
First Lieutenant Lawrence L. O'Connor.
First Lieutenant Lambert L. Mulford.
First Lieutenant George W. Cradlebaugh.
First Lieutenant William H. Hick.
First Lieutenant William C. Bayliss.
First Lieutenant Thomas W. Gibson.
First Lieutenant Pendleton Hunter.
First Lieutenant George B. Bosworth.
First Lieutenant Ballard S. Humphrey.
First Lieutenant Michael O'Brien.
First Lieutenant William Borrowe.
First Lieutenant Franklin M. Ring.
First Lieutenant Charles N. Warner.
Second Lieutenant Oliver Grosvenor.
Second Lieutenant Worth Osgood.
Second Lieutenant Stephen H. Bogardus, Jr.
Second Lieutenant John F. Smith.
Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Liedtke.
Second Lieutenant Rouse S. Egelston.
Second Lieutenant David P. Scott.
Second Lieutenant Oliver Lumphrey.
Second Lieutenant John K. Sullivan.
Second Lieutenant J. Campbell Fortune.
Second Lieutenant Louis J. Sacriste.
Second Lieutenant Charles M. Shepard.
Second Lieutenant John H. Benham, Jr.
Second Lieutenant James A. Iliff.
Second Lieutenant James Riley.

IV. The officers assigned to regiments, except such as are on duty under a special assignment, will join their new regiments.

A list of such of the officers above named as are serving in geographical departments on special assignments, not relieved under this order, will be forwarded by department commanders to this office at the earliest practicable date.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending January 9, 1871.

Tuesday, January 9.

So much of Special Orders No. 369, paragraph 2, from this office, December 21, 1870, as directs that the name of Captain William R. Smedberg, retired, be placed on list of retired officers with the full rank of captain, mounted, from November 25, 1870, is hereby amended to take effect from December 15, 1870, the latter being the correct date of his retirement.

By direction of the President, the board to retire disabled officers convened in New York city by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, is hereby dissolved, and the officers composing the board will proceed without delay to their proper stations.

The board convened in this city under section 11 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, by Special Orders No. 265, October 5, 1870, from this office, to examine officers "unfit for the proper discharge of their duties from any cause except injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of their duty," is hereby dissolved, and the officers composing the board will proceed without delay to their proper stations.

Wednesday, January 4.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Randolph Norwood, Second Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 219, November 22, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Plate, is hereby extended sixty days.

Thursday, January 5.

Captain R. T. Frank, First Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at West Point, New York, by Special Orders No. 885, December 31, 1870, from this office.

Captain F. D. Ogilby, Eighth Infantry, is hereby detailed as a member of the General Court-martial convened at West Point, New York, by Special Orders No. 385, December 31, 1870, from this office, for the trial of Cadet James W. Smith, of the U. S. Military Academy, and such enlisted men as may be brought before it.

Major G. A. De Russy, Third Artillery, is hereby detailed for duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and when relieved in command of his regiment by its colonel will report in person to the commanding officer of the Artillery School accordingly.

Major C. H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, to take effect upon the arrival of Major De Russy, Third Artillery, and will proceed to Fort McHenry, Maryland, and report by letter to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment to a station.

Permission to delay one month, after being relieved from his present duties, in complying with so much of General Orders No. 126, December 15, 1870, from this office, as directs him to join his regiment, is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Permission to delay thirty days in joining his regiment, after being relieved from his present duties, is hereby granted Captain George L. Tyler, Second Cavalry.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major John S. Mason, Fifteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 200, August 12, 1870, from this office, is hereby further extended four months.

Permission to delay thirty days in complying with so much of General Orders No. 126, December 15, 1870, from this office, as directs him to join his regiment, is hereby granted Colonel Abner Doubleday, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Friday, 6th instant.]

Saturday, January 7.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Bodfish, Sixth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect January 4, 1871.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Department, is hereby assigned to the command of Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, which command he will assume April 1, 1871.

The telegraphic order of the 6th instant, from this office, granting Major N. A. M. Dudley, Third Cavalry, permission to delay thirty days in joining his regiment, is hereby confirmed.

Captain R. C. Parker, Twelfth Infantry, will report in person without delay to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, for duty, until a detachment of recruits is sent to the Department of California, when he will be ordered to accompany it and join his regiment.

Monday, January 9.

The board convened under section 11 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, having reported that the following officers are "not unfit for the service," they will proceed without delay to join their proper stations: Captain Edward H. Leib, Fifth Cavalry; Captain Avery B. Cain, Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant Eugene H. Townsend, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Algernon E. Smith, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant Donald McIntosh, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant Edward G. Mathey, Seventh Cavalry; Major David R. Clendenin, Eighth Cavalry; Captain Nicholas Nolan, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Thomas J. Spencer, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant William H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant John P. Thompson, Third Infantry; Captain Joseph B. Rife, Sixth Infantry.

The board convened under section 11 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, having reported that "the allegations against First Lieutenant Jacob Almy, Fifth Cavalry, are disproved," he will proceed without delay to join his company.

The leave of absence granted Captain J. G. Trimble, First Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 128, September 13, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended four months.

ARMY PERSONAL.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel J. Newton McElroy, late of the Eighth Cavalry, died at San Francisco, of heart disease, December 26.

THE leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant William Everett, Fourth Artillery, December 26, 1870, was extended eight days, December 28.

LEAVE of absence for twenty-five days was granted Second Lieutenant F. E. Phelps, Eighth Cavalry, January 4. This leave to take effect when his services can be spared from his post.

FIRST Lieutenant George W. Baird, Fifth Infantry, was ordered January 3 to proceed without delay from Fort Hayes to Fort Harker, Kansas, where he will report to the commanding officer of that regiment for duty.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of the Missouri, was granted Assistant Surgeon J. W. Brewer, U. S. Army, January 4.

FIRST Lieutenant William W. Cook, Seventh Cavalry, was ordered January 2 to proceed without delay from Fort Harker to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he will report for duty to the commanding officer of that regiment.

MAJOR L. C. Boates, Twentieth Infantry, having reported at the headquarters Department of Dakota, December 31, 1870, en route to join his regiment, under orders from the War Department, was assigned to duty temporarily at these headquarters.

UPON the recommendation of the chief paymaster of the Department of Dakota, Major R. C. Walker, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered January 3 to proceed to Fort Snelling, Ripley, and Abercrombie.

To enable him to comply with orders from the War Department, First Lieutenant Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery, was relieved January 3 from duty as a member of the General Court-martial appointed in paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 208, series of 1870, from headquarters Department of the Missouri.

PAYMASTER Simeon Smith, U. S. Army, was ordered January 4 to proceed to and pay the troops at the following-named posts; on completion of which duty he will return to his station: Fort Porter, New York; Fort Niagara, New York; Fort Ontario, New York; Madison Barracks, New York.

THE resignation of Second Lieutenant M. Frank Gallagher, as regimental quartermaster Second Infantry, in order to enable him to accept the adjutancy of his regiment, was accepted, to take effect from December 26, and he was, December 28, appointed adjutant of the regiment, to take effect from the 26th instant.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Charles C. Arms, U. S. Army, was ordered January 4 to proceed without delay from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Sill, I. T., for the purpose of joining for duty the company of the Tenth Cavalry detailed (in compliance with recent instructions from the headquarters Department of Dakota) to escort the surveying party of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to Albuquerque, New Mexico. He will draw the required medical supplies at Fort Sill.

UNDER the provisions of War Department General Orders No. 128, of December 31, 1870, placing First Lieutenant Robert C. Perry, U. S. Army, on the retired list as a lieutenant-colonel on account of wounds received in battle, that officer was relieved from further duty, by orders from the headquarters Department of the East, dated January 4, 1871. The department commander takes the occasion to bear witness to the zeal, fidelity, and intelligence with which Lieutenant-Colonel Perry has discharged the various staff duties intrusted to him at these headquarters.

MAJOR E. H. Brooke, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered January 4 to proceed without delay from Los Angeles,

worth City to Forts Riley, Harker, Hays, and Wallace, Kansas, and to Forts Reynolds and Lyon, C. T., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to the 31st day of December, 1870. Major I. O. Dewey, paymaster U. S. Army, to the stations of the troops serving in southeastern Kansas, to Fort Gibson, C. N., and to Fort Smith and Little Rock, Ark. Major David Taylor, paymaster U. S. Army, to Forts Larned and Dodge, Kansas, to Camp Supply, the Indian agency on the north fork of the Canadian, and to Fort Sill, I. T.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for a delay of thirty days in rejoining his station, was granted Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer, Seventh Cavalry, January 6.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending January 10, 1871: Captain D. H. Cortelyou, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Wells Williard, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Loyall Farragut, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Charles Robinet, Twentieth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Thomas Lachford, Twentieth Infantry; Captain E. T. Thompson, Twelfth Infantry; Major H. Doughlass, Eleventh Infantry.

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at San Francisco, California, on the 22d day of December, 1870, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Elliott, First Cavalry, is president, First Lieutenant Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery, was arraigned and tried on the charge of "neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Specification.—In this, that he, the said First Lieutenant R. M. Rogers, Second Artillery, being on duty as officer of the guard, did fail to give during his tour any orders or instructions to the non-commissioned officers of his guard regarding the safe keeping of his prisoners, in consequence of which Bugler William Bradley, unassigned, Second Artillery, a general prisoner undergoing a severe sentence, was enabled to make his escape. This at Presidio of San Francisco, California, on or about the morning of December 14, 1870." To the charge and specification the accused pleaded "Not guilty." This plea was sustained by the finding of the court, which has been approved by General Ord, commanding the department, and Lieutenant Rogers is released from arrest and restored to duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the South, in a General Order dated Louisville, Kentucky, January 4, 1871, announces with regret the death, in that city, on the 3d instant, of Colonel Charles S. Lovell, late of the Fourteenth Infantry. General Halleck says: "Colonel Lovell was appointed second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry in 1837, and continued in active service till near the time of his death. In the Mexican war he was engaged in the battles of Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and City of Mexico; and in the war of Rebellion, he was breveted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill; colonel at the battle of Malvern Hill; and brigadier-general at the battle of Antietam. He was a most faithful and meritorious officer, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends." In honor of his memory the national flag was displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, at division headquarters and at Taylor Barracks, on the day of his funeral, and the commanding officer at Taylor Barracks was ordered to furnish the escort and make the proper arrangements for the funeral ceremonies. Colonel Lovell was born in Massachusetts, in the neighborhood of Boston, and was fifty-eight years of age. He joined the army when young, and was distinguished for his bravery. He went through the war in Mexico, and was promoted for gallantry, and in the war of the rebellion he rendered valuable service. After his close he commanded the post of Nashville. He married a daughter of General Armstrong in 1845. He contracted the disease from which he died in California, while commanding Fort Yuma.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION.

AT a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, M. O., L. L. U. S., held at the Parker House, Boston, January 4, 1871, the following-named candidates for membership were duly elected companions of the first class of the Order: Major George S. Osborne; Lieutenant-Commander Edward A. Walker, U. S. Navy; First Lieutenant Albert G. Bowles; Captain Henry W. T. Mall.

A STATED meeting of the Commandery of the State of New York was held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, January 4, 1871, at 8 o'clock. The following were elected members of the first class: Surgeon (Commander) David S. Edwards; Surgeon Francis Minot Weld; First Lieutenant Fordham Morris; Brevet Captain Charles A. Brownell.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

JANUARY 6.

Alba, Captain.	Hill, A. B., Captain.
Broadhead, Charles H., Captain.	Lamson, Dan., Colonel.
Connally, J. T., Colonel.	Libby, J. H., Captain.
Church, S., Captain.	Lyman, W., Brevet Major.
Dresser, G. W., Colonel.	Nickerson, J. R., Captain.
Smith, T. H., Captain.	
JANUARY 10.	
Allain, Geo., Colonel.	Nolan, M., Captain.
Bartlett, Jas., General.	Ruckel, J. S., Colonel.
Hamilton, C., Colonel.	Wadleigh, Colonel.
Wood, D. H., Major.	

M. KRUPP is manufacturing twenty of his cannons for the destruction of balloons.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco, dated Jan. 8, says the U. S. steamer *Nyack* arrived at Honolulu in forty-four days from Callao, under sail.

The *Hercules*, the finest iron-clad in the British navy, had a narrow escape last week. While the sentry was hanging up a lamp the ship lurched and threw the naked lamp on some powder cases. Fortunately one of the officers happened to be close at hand. He rushed across the deck, and in an instant extinguished the candle, and so probably saved the ship and many lives.

THE United States steam sloop-of-war *Michigan* is lying up, ice-bound and "housed over," at Erie, Pennsylvania. She has made her winter quarters at that place for the past twenty-five years. Captain Brown at present commands the *Michigan*. There are men among the crew who have been attached to her ever since she was built, and whose sons are now serving on board as ordinary seamen.

THE United States iron tugboat *Speedwell*, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, has been ordered by the Navy Department to ply along the Portsmouth coast, between Portland and Boston, for the purpose of assisting distressed vessels, etc. She will probably go into commission this week with a crew of sixteen men, who are now being shipped. Lieutenant-Commander George K. Durand, attached to the receiving ship *Vandalia* of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, has been ordered to the command of the *Speedwell*.

Two thousand invitations were issued by the middies to their annual ball at the Naval Academy which was given on Friday, the 6th instant. The committee in charge of the arrangements were Midshipmen C. Wood, A. Ward, H. H. Barrell, F. H. Leavitt, C. W. Bartlett, P. Busbee, J. T. Edson, and S. A. Staunton. The gymnasium was decorated as grandly as usual; a beautiful fountain ornamented the centre, its banks covered with mosses, inscribed with words of welcome in white roses, and pillars wreathed with ivy surrounding it. Pistols, bayonets, and ramrods ornamented the walls as usual, and as usual naval emblems and inscriptions met one at every turn. Dancing commenced at half-past ten, to be interrupted by the call to supper at one o'clock, and then to continue until even the last couple prepared to retire as the morning broke.

THE LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.

WE have been aware that there was a growing anxiety in regard to the safety of the U. S. steamer *Saginaw*, but have avoided alluding to the fact, as we do not care to encourage fears that may be at any moment dissipated and which arise from an absence of information for which there is no remedy. News comes to us at last from the *Saginaw*, and sad, very sad, news it is. On the 9th of January the following despatch was received at the Navy Department:

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8, 1871.

George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

The *Saginaw* was lost on Ocean Island on the 29th of October. Lieutenant Talbot, with four men, reached Sandwich Islands after thirty days by boat. He was drowned, with three men, by the surf. There was one survivor left, who gave information. A Hawaiian steamer and schooner sailed for the rescue of the crew immediately.

JOHN A. WINSLOW,
Rear-Admiral Commanding.

A newspaper despatch adds to this the information that the vessel went ashore on the morning of Saturday, October 29, 1870, on Pecan Island, French Frigate Shoals, near Midway Island, for which place the *Saginaw* sailed from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. From the time the vessel went on until she finally went to pieces, on the 14th of November following, a heavy surf prevailed, and in consequence very little could be saved from the wreck. Especially was it difficult to obtain the provisions on board, and because of the meager quantity saved the officers and crew, ninety in number, were placed on quarter rations, as the island on which they were wrecked furnished nothing in the shape of food. November 18th the executive officer of the *Saginaw*, Acting Lieutenant Talbot, with some of the sub-officers, started in the gig for the Sandwich Islands, and on the 18th of December, one month afterwards, came in sight of Kauai, the north-westerly island of the Sandwich Island group; but all were so exhausted, because of their continued privations and sufferings, that while attempting to make a landing Acting Lieutenant Talbot, executive officer, Peter Francis, quartermaster, and James Muir and John Andrew, sailors, were drowned in the surf. Their bodies were subsequently found on the beach and were interred.

The survivors immediately took measures to forward to Honolulu the news of their arrival at Kauai and the loss of the *Saginaw* at Pecan Island, and upon the receipt of the information the United States Minister chartered the *Kona* packet, placed a supply of provisions and water on board, and despatched her to the relief of the shipwrecked seaman. Two days later the Sandwich Islands government placed the steamer *Kilanea* at the service of the United States Minister, and he immediately despatched her to the scene of the disaster, and where, it was hoped, she would arrive in season to rescue the officers and crew from death by starvation and exposure.

The *Saginaw* was a fourth rate side wheel steamer of 282 tons and carrying two guns. She was built in 1859. The following is given as a list of her commissioned officers: Commander Montgomery Sicard, commanding; Master, John G. Talbot, executive officer; George H.

Read, passed assistant paymaster; Adam Frank, assistant surgeon; James Butterworth and H. C. Blye, first assistant engineers; John J. Ryan, Herschell Main, and James Godfrey, second assistant engineers; A. H. Parsons, ensign. We refrain from publishing a list of the warrant officers and the crew until a list is received from Admiral Winslow. Orders to relieve Masters L. C. Logan, H. Perkins, and W. S. Cowles were issued from the Navy Department some time since. Acting Lieutenant Talbot, lost in the surf, was a new officer on the ship, and relieved one of those above named. Those known to be lost, are: J. G. Talbot, executive officer; Peter Francis, quartermaster; James Muir and John Andrew, seamen.

The following is the list of the guard of U. S. marines on board of the *Saginaw*: Orderly Sergeant Charles H. Norton; Corporals John C. Moore and Philip Morris; Privates Edward C. Brennan, Thomas Jones, David Muir, John McGrath, Louis A. Peck, James Sarsfield and Thomas Wiseman.

Commander Richard W. Meade, U. S. Navy, who formerly commanded the *Saginaw*, publishes a letter in which he says:

"I do not feel that degree of apprehension in regard to the safety of the crew of my old vessel, the *Saginaw*, that seems to have obtained in certain quarters. Although the position of the survivors of the wreck is critical, it is not, by any means, as hopeless as some alarmists would have us believe. Commander Sicard is, in my judgment, the man of all others for just such an emergency. Of great nerve, coolness, and indomitable courage and perseverance, he will evolve safety from disaster, if it be possible. The *Saginaw* usually carried four months' provisions and stores and had a very handy apparatus for distilling water, easily removed in case of necessity. As the vessel took from 29th October to 18th November to break up, much must have been saved from the wreck; and knowing Commander Sicard as I do I will not believe any report to the contrary until we have more information. The putting the crew on quarter rations was a wise piece of forethought. A man may suffer, yet can live, on one-eighth of a navy ration, and thus even a slender stock of provisions be made to hold out a long time. Besides, there is the chance of taking fish and sea birds, which frequent such islands as the one they are on. I feel great hopes that long ere the store of provisions is exhausted the rescuing vessels will be in sight. The *Saginaw* carried three boats besides the gig and dingy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 4.—Master L. C. Logan, to report to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation for duty.

JANUARY 5.—Passed Assistant Surgeon D. S. McMurtrie, to the Naval Academy on the 14th inst.

Assistant Surgeon Jerome H. Kidder, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

JANUARY 6.—Commander L. A. Beardslee, to the Hydrographic Office.

Second Assistant Engineer George C. Neilson, to the *Nina*.

JANUARY 9.—First Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson, Boatswain John Burrows, and Sailmaker George W. Gist, to the *Ticonderoga* on the 25th inst.

Sailmaker D. C. Brayton, to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

JANUARY 10.—Master E. W. Bridge, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Master M. Bolles, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Assistant Surgeon Adam Trau, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Paymaster F. H. Hinman, to the *Ticonderoga* on the 25th inst.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 4.—Commander L. A. Beardslee, from the command of the *Palo*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant S. W. Very, from the *Onward*, and ordered to return to the United States.

First Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

JANUARY 5.—Lieutenant C. M. Anthony, from the *Idaho*, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Charles T. Hutchinson, from the Asiatic Fleet, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., on the 20th inst., and granted three months' leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint, from the Naval Academy on the 14th inst., and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., on the 20th inst.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 20th inst., and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

JANUARY 6.—Lieutenant Thos. P. Wilson, from the Naval Academy on the 1st of March next, and granted a furlough for six months.

First Assistant Engineer Chas. J. McConnell, from the *Tennessee*, and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Truman M. Jones, from the *Nina*, and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

JANUARY 9.—Commander O. C. Badger, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the *Ticonderoga* on the 25th inst.

Midshipmen Wm. G. Bulkley, Samuel P. Cowley, and Sidney H. May, from the *Tennessee*, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga* on the 25th inst.

Chief Engineer Oscar H. Lackey, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Surgeon E. S. Matthews, from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga* on the 25th inst.

Assistant Surgeon Adam Mackie and Carpenter Warren Bernard, from the receiving ship at New York, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga* on the 25th inst.

Gunner Felix Cassidy, from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga* on the 25th inst.

Lieutenant R. C. Hooker, from the *Ashuelot*, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign F. A. Howes, from the Pacific Fleet, and placed on waiting orders.

JANUARY 10.—First Assistant Engineer G. M. L. MacCarty, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

First Assistant Engineers Henry Snyder, from the *Tennessee*, and placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNED.

JANUARY 4.—Second Assistant Engineer Frank M. Ashton.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Captain James Forney, U. S. Marine Corps.—Granted leave of absence for thirty days from 19th inst.

Second Lieutenant George Frank Elliott, U. S. Marine Corps.—Detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP DOUGLAS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Stationed at one of the most naturally uninviting of the many military posts in the dreary and inhospitable wastes of the interior of the continent, you might imagine that we (Companies C, E, and I, Thirteenth Infantry) were as sombre as the hoary mountains that surround us. On the contrary, Camp Douglas has presented very animated appearance during the holidays. What with our minstrel troupe under the energetic management of Drum-Major G. W. Fish, a grand ball by Company E on the evening of the 29th, where the boys in blue, "whirling through the mazy waltz," forgot for the moment their "four years and a butt," the arrival of 150 recruits with the latest news from the "castle," and last, but not least, drilling and target practice under the supervision of General H. A. Morrow, an officer that any regiment might be proud of, the past two weeks have not been passed in idleness, I can assure you, and we have no cause to growl. WAR HAT.

CAUSES OF DESERTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Many and many times the causes of desertion have been subjected to discussion in your journal, but never did I read an article better defined, clearer, and more to the point than the one of October 8, 1870. It is short, decisive, and admirably reasoned. It does not state one as principal cause of the evil; it allows many, and that by right.

The causes of desertion are many, "according to the section of country the troops are stationed in." Out here on the frontier I believe work has a great deal to do with it. I don't mean what is generally understood under work only; I mean when duty is so hard that it becomes work, and very hard work—scouting, escorting, herding, going after firewood, building quarters, stables, for the last year, being in camp a few days in every month, and when in camp only one or two nights in bed between every tour of guard; and by all this hard work the soldier gaining nothing in bodily comfort. The quarters are poor, very poor; the roofs (dirt) are leaking; the cracks in the walls (uprights of timber) so large that one walking outside in the evening notices by candlelight all that is going on inside. After all one's scouting, escorting, saddling up of a sudden, coming home, and looking worse than an Indian, a man has nothing to please his eye and make him wish to be at home, because the first windy day covers him with dust in his quarters, just as well as on the road, or the first rainy day wets him just as well in his quarters as if he were in the saddle, and drives him out of his so-called mess-room, if he is lucky enough to possess such an institution.

The "custom of service" says a man can be detailed only once a day; when in camp our men are used to that pleasure at least twice or three times a day. The duty on the frontier posts, then, is entirely too hard, and becomes labor, and besides that one is expected to be a soldier. Passing two or three weeks every month in the saddle, coming home, working like a Chinaman there, and at Sunday inspections and guard mounts to be unexceptionably clean—is not that work. Cavalrymen call it so. "Fandango" says there is less work in cavalry than in infantry. I never could see it. We always at the different posts had infantry along with us. They remained in camp for guard duty; cavalry did scouting and escorting, and after returning we occupied our old poor quarters just as before; infantry did not build any new ones for us.

I remain of the opinion that soldiers at the frontier work too much and don't soldier at all; or if they do, they have to do it in excess. Once in a while there is a spark of military spirit at a post, and then there is mounted drill in the forenoon and foot drill in the afternoon for almost every one, with some exceptions; but no theoretical instruction. Recruits ought to be drilled twice a day, and need one hour's instruction every day; but one and a half hours' drill every day and instruction once or twice a week ought to be enough for old soldiers. If there were less work, a reasonable amount of drill and instruction, quarters better than dog-kennels, a man would serve just as willingly five years as he serves three.

If dislike of work or scarcity of it, or, in case of mechanics, dislike to a special branch, or work that don't pay, compels men to enlist, they do it very often only after trying every other available means of making a living. After thinking for some time about the state of affairs, discussing in one's own mind or in company with some one else the prospects of a soldier, and so forth, one makes up his mind at last to enlist; not because he likes soldiering, but because he thinks in the Regular Army there is at least order, a certain income, and no trouble about the daily bread; but after enlisting he generally finds out he is deceived. The transport to some frontier post shows him already there is not much order to be found; and after joining his company, there is so little of what one expected and so much hard and dirty work, that many would rather try their chances in civil life again, desert, and very often in barren countries, where desertion is somewhat dangerous on account of insecurity of the roads.

Government knows best, and cannot please all and every one, but I believe the soldiers on the frontiers are doing the work of three times their number. They cannot work much more very well. They work all day, all week, and all year round, besides sleepless nights and inspections, etc.; and if they do it for three years, they will do just the same for five years. A working man is required only to work; he has no arms, no sleepless nights, no inspections; he lives surrounded by civilization; while a soldier out here bids good bye to all enjoyment for the period he has to serve.

Our troop is stationed now five years out here, and had more work always than any of us bargained for, without enjoying even occasionally a twenty-four hours' pass for

a hunting expedition, for the simple reason of scarcity of men. And then such a splendid country and climate too! How the men enjoy ague and fever; how they jest about shaking like good fellows, and shaking their boots off, and talking wild in their dreams, etc.

While I am writing, let me endorse the statement about cavalry clothing allowance signed "A Cavalryman," of October 8, 1870. It is true. I have been wondering who regulated the clothing allowances of the different branches of the service.

FOUR YEARS IN THE FIRST CAMP GRANT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

SIMPLIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Human nature is unfortunately such, that while we may profit by a rebuke administered to a pet sin, we rarely feel kindly toward the person from whom it comes; therefore no thanks are expected for what follows. It is said in the hope that good may come of a few plain words to those in whose power it is to remedy an intolerable nuisance which afflicts the Army. I refer to the present chaotic system of Army accounts. The principle upon which the present system is based seems to be, that if an account is made in such form as to admit of abuse, or irregularity, the remedy is to complicate it, make it more minute and more difficult, and add to it another and stronger certificate, affidavit, or approval. Instead of rendering the accounts in so simple a form that they may be transparent to all, and so permit the ready detection of irregularities, it is sought to cure the offender, and place difficulties in the way of fraud, by complicating the accounts.

It is strange that a system so palpably false should ever have been adopted, and still stranger that after experiment has practically proved its incorrectness, it should not only be maintained, but extended through the whole system of Army accounts. Under the present system an honest officer must often salve over the wounds to his conscience with "custom of service," while a scoundrel is helped by it to obscure his frauds, and hide his tracks under a mass of neatly written vouchers, certificates, and affidavits, which may be wholly false and fictitious, and yet never be questioned, because with such a man every paper will be scrupulously correct as to form.

The evils of the system are of such gradual growth that their present magnitude may have escaped the notice of those high in authority in the Treasury and in the Army. Most of the latter have had for years few if any accounts to render, and have had little to do with those, except to sign their names to vouchers and returns, which are made up for them by experienced clerks. Others, though recognizing the faults of the system, feel placidly content that it shall answer while they last, and, with the natural conservatism of old age and bureau training, refuse to convince themselves that reform is vitally needed, or calmly wait for some one else to assume the unpleasant and unpopular role of reformer. Meanwhile, the system is a curse to the Army, while the officers upon whom its evils fall the heaviest are too young and have too little influence to be heard if they complain.

Army accounts to-day require a knowledge of forms and their concomitants, and of "opinions," "decisions," "rulings," and "helds," never attainable by the study of the Regulations, and to be had only as the result of long experience, and interminable correspondence with the supply and accounting bureaus of the Army and of the Treasury. Under these circumstances it is not strange that young officers dread duty requiring that knowledge, and are most effectually spoiled for truly efficient service by acquiring it.

If wrong be done, let the doer be punished; make an example of him to deter others; but do not at once jump to the conclusion that because a form was fraudulently used, therefore its simplicity was at fault, and to cure the evil saddle upon those who hereafter make the account a vexatious addition to their labor. The remedy is not good; for the fault lay not in the form of the account, but in the mind of the man who used it. Punish the man, and let the form alone; and by its very simplicity you will more easily detect the next one who falsifies it. For safety against the corruption of any system of accounts, the final reliance must be upon the honor and honesty of the individuals who use it. It is vain to suppose that the best devised system will prove a security, if these qualities are absent.

The forms of accounts and vouchers which permit and invite easy concealment of fraud, and the interminable difficulties in getting accounts settled, are the strongest elements of temptation to wrong that could be devised.

There is, then, the clear pointing of duty to reform this. The remedy is simple, and could be opposed by but two classes of officials: first, those who would urge, "Let it alone; it will do very well as it is," the cry of all who are too old to learn, or too indolent to change, and who get themselves with the idea that this is conservative resistance to wild innovation; secondly, those whose daily bread is involved in the maintenance of this system.

It would be unjust and unnecessary to assume that they would oppose it. Most of them know its absurdities and evils, while they are not responsible for either. Two things are needed to complete the reform: 1. Simplification of the system of accounts and settlements; 2. Rigid scrutiny of the acts of those using the system.

The inspection, if general, would be very laborious, and demand all the time of a great number of inspectors. It is moreover of such a quality as would be little relished by honorable officers accustomed to deal with gentlemen to whose statements they would give full credence. But if it be answered that the inspection would only be ordered in special cases where the evidence of fraud compelled it, it is to be noted that such inspections partake too much of the character of the courts of inquiry forbidden by the Articles of War, to make it possible to use them with justice. An inspection ordered would carry with it such a stigma of suspicion that no statement or certificate of the inspector would ever repair the injury done to the reputation of the officer who had been the mistaken subject of it. The

inspection is too cumbersome and complicated for general use, and its special application involves too much odium to be permitted, unless the subject of it is certainly guilty.

The weight and value of evidence is proportioned to its clearness and certainty, and these qualities are possessed in a special degree by purely circumstantial evidence. In this case, however, it loses its value by being clouded with testimony purporting to be made by official requirement, but which is nevertheless solely under control of the accused, to falsify if he chooses.

One would be wild to expect reform before the need of it is felt by those who have the power to bring it about. Its necessity is often painfully apparent to those on whom falls the burden of making out the mass of papers required, while those in authority fail to perceive it.

No disrespect is intended to the powers that be; the discussion is of principles, not of persons. If it be still objected that the arraignment of the evils discussed does not call for so much emphasis, it is to be said now, as once before, "Much less harm is done in this world by ungraceful boldness than by untimely fear." ***

"APPROPOS of the unlimited grant of condemned ordnance to Mr. Clark Mills for the casting of his remarkable equestrian statue of General Rawlins," says the *Nation*, a "correspondent sends us the annexed extract from the New York *Evening Post* (apparently an issue of March, 1865). We presume the document to be authentic, and while Mr. Mills's sympathies with the late Rebellion have nothing to do with his artistic capacity, they certainly seem repugnant to the work last committed to him—that of commemorating a conspicuous Federal officer. What General Rawlins had done to merit this double infliction, we do not know:

"The march of our troops through the insurgent States is making some singular disclosures. Here is the copy of a letter, for instance, found in the State House at Columbia, South Carolina, which our correspondent with General Sherman's army sends for our instruction. The original has been transmitted to the War Department:

"WASHINGTON, December 7, 1861.

"Hon. H. W. Gist, Governor.

"SIR: So deep is the interest which I feel in South Carolina, my adopted State, that under present circumstances I cannot refrain from offering to her my services in what I consider her need.

"I propose for her sake to lay aside my favorite art, and to engage in the manufacture of bronze cannon, and these to be of a quality, both in regard to material and effect, much superior to any now in use in the United States.

"I am not aware that there are in use now (with the exception, perhaps, of those belonging to the General Government) any cannon foundries in the South, and never while I live, for price or favor, will I aid in any manner to advance in the slightest degree the interests of the North.

"You will greatly oblige me by the favor of an early answer on the subject.

"Most truly and respectfully,

CLARK MILLS."

"This Mr. Clark Mills, who wrote this precious epistle, is, we believe, the sculptor who made the very bad statue of Jackson which now stands in one of the squares at Washington, and who since, if we mistake not, has been in the employ of the Government."

A NEWSPAPER despatch from Athens, dated December 10, reports that General Sheridan, accompanied by Colonel Forsyth and Major Rutherford, arrived there Monday, December 5, from Constantinople. They left Versailles three weeks after the King of Prussia and his staff had established their headquarters there and the siege of Paris commenced. The rumors of military preparations in Russia with a view to attacking Turkey, and of a war likely to break out in this quarter, made them desirous to visit the East before leaving Europe. Hardly pressed for time, however, they could not do more than pay Constantinople and Athens a flying visit. They remained five days at Constantinople, during which they had an audience of the Sultan, and, in spite of the Ramadan Fast which had just commenced, were invited by the Minister of War to pass in review the troops stationed at the Turkish Capital. In Athens they could only remain four days. They were received in private audience by the King of the Greeks, who expressed himself particularly delighted at the opportunity to make the personal acquaintance of one of the most dashing military leaders of the day. On Wednesday evening they were invited to a court ball, where they had the opportunity of seeing the élite of Athens society assembled, and where the presence of the General was the great event of the evening. They were received in the private saloons where the King and Queen gave audience to the Corps Diplomatique. The General and his friends were presented by Mr. Tuckerman, the United States Minister, to the Queen. Thence they followed their majesties and their court into the ball-room, where Mr. Tuckerman had an opportunity of presenting the General to the leading political men of Greece. On Thursday day they dined at the American Legation with the English and Russian Ambassadors, Russian Admiral, Prussian Minister, Herr Von Wagner, and the grand marshal of the court, Mr. Rodostamos, and assisted in the evening at a soirée given by Mr. and Mrs. Tuckerman. The King sent General Sheridan his portrait and autograph. From this soirée the General left for the Piraeus to embark on board the *Messageries*' steamer for Messina and Italy.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, General Orders Nos. 74 and 75, current series, from the headquarters Department of Dakota, modifying and diminishing the reservations respectively of Forts Buford and Stevenson, D. T., as announced in Department General Orders Nos. 19 (Stevenson) and 21 (Buford), series of 1868, are revoked. Accordingly, the reservations, as originally announced, will be maintained until further orders.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Officers of the Army and Navy bring daughters to educate, and who wish to secure for them the advantages of a first-class English and French Academy, with musical instruction unsurpassed if not unequalled in this country, and all at exceedingly moderate rates, are advised to investigate the claims of the Academy of the Visitation, at Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

REFERENCES

General Sherman, U. S. A., and lady, Washington, D. C.
Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.
Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.
Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.
Vice-Admiral David Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

ARMY OFFICER'S OVERCOAT FOR SALE CHEAP. Second hand, fine cloth, in good condition, ample cape—officer leaving service. Address CINCINNATUS, this office.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, stationed at one of the most pleasant posts in Dakota Territory, wishes to transfer into the Cavalry. Liberal inducements offered. Address DAKOTA, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

TRANSFER.—A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY (white regiment), serving with his regiment in the Department of Texas, desires to transfer with a Second Lieutenant of a white infantry regiment, serving in the northeast or west. Address INFANTRY, U. S. ARMY, New Orleans, Louisiana.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSIONER OF SUBSISTENCE, WILLETT'S POINT, N. Y. H., December 22, 1870.

S EALD PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 11 A. M., January 22, 1871, for furnishing the FRESH BEEF required by the Subsistence Department U. S. A., at this station, during six months commencing February 2, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

CHARLES F. POWELL,

Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers and A. C. S.

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A GRAND vocal and instrumental concert is to be given at Steinway Hall on Wednesday, the 15th of February, for the benefit of the suffering citizens of Strasbourg. The concert will be one of the highest artistic merit, and is under the auspices of some of the leading citizens of New York—Henry W. Bellows, William C. Bryant, and others. The concert is given at the earnest request of a delegation from Strasbourg, duly authenticated, and the signers of the call in announcing it say: "There cannot exist any difference of opinion in regard to the claims of Strasbourg upon our human sympathies, independent of all political considerations. A bombarded city, fiercely defended, leaves a wretched population behind its battered walls, and anything we can do for it is due to humanity."

THE House has finally passed the Senate joint resolutions appointing a commission to inquire into the subject of annexing San Domingo. A proviso was however adopted declaring that Congress did not commit itself to the annexation. In the House no indecorum marked the debate. In the Senate Mr. Sumner stoutly defends his position, but the Senators adopted both resolutions with the amendment added by the House.

THE Civilian says: "Excitement was caused on Wednesday in the Customs by a rumor that quantities of rifles destined for the use of the Russian army had been seized at Liverpool. It seems that 499 cases described in the ship's 'manifest' as containing 'hardware' were a few days since landed at Liverpool from New York. On the packages being examined, they were found to contain rifles, and they have been moved to London under a special bond. Each case holds twenty stand of arms, and the whole were forwarded by 'Colt's Gun Manufacturing Company' to its London agent. The rifles are at present deposited in the Queen's warehouse, and it is supposed that they will be liberated as soon as the informality in the ship's manifest has been satisfactorily explained. The probable destination of this 'hardware' was France, and not Russia."

LIEUTENANT G. C. Musters, British navy, has performed a most creditable feat. Landing in April, 1869, in the Chilean penal settlement in the Straits of Magellan, he made friends with a Patagonian cacique, named Orkeke, studied their people, learned their language, joined their hunting parties, and finally induced them to join him in a march of 700 miles to the Rio Negro. The march lasted many months, and was one continuous chase for food. In May, 1870, Lieutenant Musters, who had completely won the confidence of the people, as that kind of man always does, marched eastward down the valley of the Rio Negro, and finally debouched at its mouth within the Argentine Republic. The climate was cold, but the Patagonians were pleasant people, and remarkable among savages for affection for their wives and children. Their country is wholly unknown to Europeans, and has never been traversed before. Lieutenant Musters would make a perfect leader of an Australian expedition, or second in command under Sir S. Baker.

THE Times American correspondent declares that the French continue to get cargoes of arms and warlike stores from New York. The North German consul-general no longer interferes with these shipments. He says he has officially reported the departure of these cargoes to his government, but in reply has been instructed not to concern himself in the matter, because no portion of the law of nations prohibits such shipments.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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THE SYSTEM OF ARMY ACCOUNTS.

COMPLAINTS of the intricate and annoying character of Army accounts reach us constantly, and the letter published among our correspondence on their simplification is by no means an exceptionally strong expression of the feeling on the subject. Lapse of time brings with it in every extended business a gradual growth of regulations, traditions and customs, which eventually become so numerous, as to need reduction and codification. The occurrence of a great war, with its consequent extension of service business, necessarily adds to the confusion, and introduces methods of procedure which must be abandoned upon the return of peace. Our Army bureaus are now suffering from both causes, and it is in no criticism of the officers who manage these things, or of those who have invented the circumlocution which prevails at present, that we say the time has come for a revision of some parts of our Army management. One of those which very decidedly require the care of a board, or of a detail of officers for the purpose of reconstructing, is the system of Army accounts. This is one of those phases of Army management in which the military service comes in contact with another branch of the Government—the Treasury. All that can be done by the military officers is to inquire into and fix the plain requirements of the service, and then submit them for Treasury approval. A joint investigation by officers of both departments is what is required, and it can be had if the President directs it.

Our correspondent is correct in his defence of simple methods. It is intricacy and not simplicity which favors the operations of the dishonest. This is not a theory but a recognized experience of business men, whether managers of public or private affairs. The plain notes of the Bank of England, printed on white paper with its distinguishing water mark, are less subject to counterfeiting than our own delicate and beautiful greenbacks. This is simplicity in things. In a small business a defaulter has no chance, for everything comes under the eye of the director and is immediately understood by him. This is simplicity of management. When the business is large, there is no way to secure the safety offered by simplicity, except to make communications as direct as possible, and to have reports and papers of all kinds easily comprehensible. That is, the effort should be to bring the large business as closely as possible to the simplicity of the small. In practice the resort is usually made to just the opposite method. Safety is sought in so complicating accounts that no one can understand them except certain experts at headquarters, who have tests which they apply to the accounts of officers at various stages. But the objection is that, the key once found, the swindler is safe. Your defaulter is often a mathematical genius, and quite able to penetrate the departmental system by *a priori* reasoning. When he has done so, he has the same advantage which a forger has, who finds out the private mark of a firm; his checks always pass for good.

Officers are often asked to give affidavits or certificates for things they cannot know or be responsible for. The excuse always is that it is "a mere matter of routine." This is a course most dangerous and also most disagreeable to officers. Were the

Government to investigate closely the conditions of each separate account presented this month, it would probably find scores of cases in which officers had taken improper personal responsibilities which would very seriously compromise their standing and reputation, and merely as a matter of routine. This state of affairs is decidedly unpleasant, and the officers cry for its reform.

There is no part of Army management which can be suffered to lapse into inefficiency. In the presence of an existing war, which owes so much of its disaster to the many-sided degradation of the military service which has suffered defeat, it behoves us to look to our own household affairs, and to arrange a simple, expandible, and regular system of official intercourse; a system simple enough for present use, expandible enough to serve for the largest army we shall ever assemble.

IT is well every way that the friends of Mr. MOTLEY have insisted upon submitting to the public judgment the question of the justification for his removal from the position of Minister to the Court of St. James. It is fortunate for the President and his Secretary of State that they should have thrust upon them this opportunity for a public vindication of their course with reference to the questions in dispute between us and England; it is fortunate in the interests of peace that our neighbors across the water should be allowed this insight into our diplomatic policy, that they may learn how just and conciliatory a spirit controls our official intercourse with them.

We regret that we have not space to publish in full the correspondence between Mr. MOTLEY and Mr. FISH, brought to light by a Congressional resolution. The conflict of opinion between our Minister to England and the Administration he had to represent appears to have originated at the date of his appointment, when Mr. MOTLEY at his own suggestion drew up a memorial with reference to the questions to be committed to him for adjustment with the British Ministry. This memorial he presented to Mr. FISH for adoption, as the basis of the instructions to be given to him. It did not represent the views or policy of the Administration, however, and was set aside, and instructions of an entirely different character were substituted. But, unfortunately for Mr. MOTLEY, the concentration of his mind upon the work of preparing his memorial had so intensified his own previous convictions as to the proper course to be followed by him in England, that he was rendered incapable of properly presenting the contrary opinions of those whose instructions it was his duty to follow. The natural result was, first, the withdrawal of confidence from him, the consequent removal from his control of the question of the Alabama claims, and finally a somewhat peremptory request that he should resign. This latter he refused to do, alleging that he had carried out his instructions in good faith, and was not willing to be forced into a position which implied a confession of dereliction in duty. As soon as possible the name of his successor was sent to the Senate, and Mr. MOTLEY ceased to be Minister to England, having been ordered to turn over the archives of the Legation to the Secretary, Mr. MORAN.

This catastrophe was precipitated also by undiplomatic proceedings on the part of Mr. MOTLEY, which widened the breach between him and the State Department. He was guilty of the indiscretion of including in his correspondence with Lord CLARENDRON a statement of what occurred in the secret sessions of the Senate—facts which have no recognized official existence, and could have been obtained by Mr. MOTLEY only through the violation of confidence on the part of some Senator. Mr. MOTLEY also submitted one of his despatches to our State Department to Lord CLARENDRON for approval without mentioning the fact, which had an important bearing upon the question as to what answer should be returned to the communication. Mr. FISH thus sums up the case:

Mr. Motley's despatch of the 12th of June, already referred to, shows how he fulfilled the trust committed to him. The determination of this Government not to abandon its claims nor those of its citizens, was stated parenthetically, and in such a subordinate way as not necessarily to attract the attention of Lord Clarendon; and instead of expressing the hope entertained by this Government, that there would be an early, satisfactory, and friendly settlement of the questions at issue, he volunteered the unnecessary (and, from the manner in which it was thrust in, the highly *objectionable*) statement that the United States Government had no insidi-

ous purposes; and in violation of the spirit of his instructions he confessed to a despondent feeling sometimes as to the possibility of the two nations ever understanding each other, and of the difficulty at this present moment of looking into each other's hearts. He repeats, almost in the identical words, the strong expressions, objectives, and explosives, the stinging allusions and the cutting observations which had been submitted in his "memoir," rejected by this Department, and none of which were authorized by his instructions. He said that he had been instructed to give the reasons why, in the opinion of the President, the treaty signed on the 14th of January last had been rejected, while no such instructions had been given him. He volunteered the information that the rejection of the convention was not in the slightest degree an affair of party. He talked of the "gravity of the occasion," of the "burning questions of grievance" that must continue to "rankle and fester," of "wounds that must be probed," of "the intensity of opinion," etc. The whole tone of these remarks was in entire variance with the tone and spirit of his instructions. More than once he went to the very verge of admissible diplomatic suggestion, in alluding, without any authority in his instructions for such menacing or threatening intimations, to the contingencies which would depend on negotiations concerning such vital questions; that the President concurred in the action of the Senate, not because he wished or hoped for war or unfriendly relations; that he wished a brief pause in the negotiations, before once more calmly reviewing the situation, and looking the issues between the countries, with all their difficulties, dangers, and contingencies, steadily in the face.

The contingencies of war or peace! Neither the letter nor the spirit of his instructions authorized such expressions with which his remarks abounded, much less did his instructions, or the proprieties of the occasion, or the feelings of the President, justify his repeated allusions to the contingency or to the possibility of war.

It is a grave responsibility for a Minister to assume to intimate to the Government to which he is accredited, the contingencies of war. Nations have been dragged into war by indiscretions less flagrant than those of Mr. Motley. He assumed a responsibility beyond the proprieties of his trust. Instead of saying what he had been authorized to say, in relation to the concession of belligerency, Mr. Motley informed the Earl of Clarendon that the President recognized the right of a sovereign Power to issue a proclamation of neutrality between an insurgent portion of a nation and the lawful Government, when such insurrection should have gained the necessary magnitude, consistency, extent of organized power, and probability of success, but that such measures must be taken with a full view of the grave responsibility assumed. He was not instructed to threaten Great Britain, or to refer to her responsibilities. It is reserved to the President to decide when intimations of consequences or allusions to the responsibilities of other Powers shall be uttered. To Mr. Motley he had committed no discretion in such delicate matters. Mr. Motley had been authorized to say that the President regarded the concession of neutrality as "a part of the case only so far as it shows the beginning and the animus of that course of conduct which resulted so disastrously to the United States." Mr. Motley characterized this concession, in his interview with Lord Clarendon, as "the fountain-head of the disasters which had been caused to the American people, both individually and collectively, by the hands of Englishmen;" and he added that "from Great Britain alone had there come a long series of deeds injurious to the United States as the fruits of the proclamation." Well might he say, as he did in a subsequent despatch on the 15th of July, 1869, that he had gone "beyond the strict letter of his instructions." He might have added, "in direct opposition to their temper and spirit."

The appointment of Mr. MOTLEY was supposed to be peculiarly gratifying to the English ruling class, because he was thought to have in his elevated literary tastes, in his student and public life, and in the tone of his mind, a certain likeness to a class of persons unusual in this country. It is reported here that he has been received by the aristocratic class of Englishmen with a heartiness of welcome accorded to him as a man as well as a minister; and we have seen his removal commented upon by part of the English press as an intentional disregard of the feelings of a society which looked upon him with especial approval. Under these circumstances we recommend to the members of the English press to study both this correspondence and other acts of our Government, and to take note that they have very much and very dangerously misrepresented us to their readers. The correspondence in this English mission business is a complete refutation of all they have been writing for weeks past; and if they have that honest regard for us, and that willingness to render justice which they profess, they will tell their readers that they have been mistaken in saying that England was all for peace, America all for war, and in ascribing to the President of the United States the possession of a low American prejudice against England. They will serve the cause of peace much better by speaking for once of the largeness of his views, his magnanimity in suppressing discussion at a time when he thought the differences were growing warm, and the manner in which he infused dignity and moderation into a discussion which had REVERDY JOHNSON and MOTLEY for advocates.

GENERAL Order No. 1, series of 1871, which appears elsewhere, was issued last week just as we had gone to press. It records the final steps in the work of reorganizing the Army on a peace basis, which has been going on so long under the authority of Congress. The officers who are finally dropped from

the Army list number 125 in all. Of these, two, WHITING and EDIE, are lieutenant-colonels, seven majors, forty-seven captains, fifty-four first lieutenants, and fifteen second lieutenants; twelve of them are graduates of the Military Academy, thirty were appointed from the Army, and eighty-three from civil life. Eight officers of artillery, twenty-eight of cavalry, and eighty-nine of infantry are included in the list. Twenty-five of the captains were transferred to the list of supernumeraries at the last moment, thirty-six of the first lieutenants, and twelve of the second lieutenants. Thus a majority of the officers dropped receive the announcement that they are transferred to the unassigned list simultaneously with the announcement that their connection with the service has ceased. This is bowing them out of the Army rather unceremoniously, but they may, perhaps, be consoled with the reflection that they have saved others from a like fate. Each officer receives a year's pay and allowances, which will help to bridge over the interval between his Army life and his entrance upon the new and successful career which we trust opens to each and all of them.

THIS war cannot be said to have disproved former theories of the value of fortifications, when the British War Office, led on by the long-continued defence of Paris, begins to discuss the way to make London equally defensible. A scheme is to be studied out, but it is understood that no permanent works will be constructed. A plan will be made ready, and then if an enemy comes, the navvies, of which England can muster an almost limitless number, will be summoned to throw up the works. If Germany succeeds in imposing her own terms upon France, there will undoubtedly be critics enough who will say that the conquered would have lost less if they had had no bulwarks behind which to prolong the war. But that is simply begging the question. The choice of the French leaders may be wise or unwise; but it certainly appears to us that the value of fortifications and of fortified cities is not impugned by any occurrences in this war.

THE Military Academy has been disturbed recently by an act of insubordination of so unusual a character that the present is the only case of the kind known since the establishment of the institution.

The story, according to the reporter of the *Tribune*, is as follows: Three cadets, Baird, Barnes, and Flickenger, of the fourth class, had a "whiskey frolic," the two former absenting themselves from the Academy grounds at night, and the last one taking whiskey which they brought him. Their conduct was reported, and the next day the fourth class met and agreed to take the pledge for the purpose of saving their comrades, as the custom of the Academy allows. But this did not satisfy the first class, who also "held a meeting and concluded that the honor of the corps forbade the following of the usual precedent in the cases of the three 'plebes,' and they resolved to drive Baird, Barnes, and Flickenger from the Academy. At midnight they visited the rooms of the three, required them to put on citizens' clothes and accompany their captors to old Fort Putnam, and ordered them, with dire threats, never to show their heads at the Academy again. The night was very cold, and the unfortunate boys were clothed only in the garments they had worn to the Academy the previous summer. They stayed at the village below West Point overnight, and next day proceeded to the houses of such friends as they had in the neighboring cities. In the course of their expulsion, they were frequently told, 'We want you to understand that it is the first class that banishes you.' Subsequently, when the banished cadets were desirous of returning to duty, they were in fear as they had been threatened with tar and feathers and other violence. They made their whereabouts known and were brought back. Two of them, Cadets Baird and Flickenger, have resigned. Cadet Barnes is attending examinations.

In the very grave matter of usurpation of power by the first class Superintendent Pitcher has taken action, as shown in the following order:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., January 10, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 3.—I. In the hope that time and sober reflection would impel the first class, concerned in the recent unwarrantable outrage on certain members of the fourth class, to disavow and regret their hasty action, the superintendent withheld his disapproval of their mob-law violence until all the circumstances were fully made known.

From these it appears that certain cadets of the fourth class were guilty of a violation of the regulations, and of the law concerning veracity, which, considered in rel-

ation to recent similar circumstances, are calculated to destroy the well-deserved, and, until now, the well-preserved good name of the Corps of Cadets. While conceding that the motives which animated the members of the first class originated from a praiseworthy source, no words can express too forcibly the disapproval by the superintendent of the assumption of powers by cadets, until now unknown to those who organized, and for 68 years have governed, the Military Academy.

Well may the enemies of the institution point sneeringly at its military teachings, which, after nearly four years, have produced in its graduating class no better fruit than this. While expressing his bitter and profound regret at the cause and consequences of this most discreditable affair, the superintendent is of the firm conviction that but few of the entire body of cadets hold the reputation of the Military Academy in so little esteem as not to feel the deepest mortification at this exhibition of mob law among its members.

II. Until further orders, the members of the first class will be confined to the limits of the plain bounded by the carriage road passing the barracks, library, Fort Clinton, and the superintendent's quarters. They are further deprived of all privileges and indulgences granted to cadets, nor shall they apply for the same. Members of the class not implicated may be relieved from the operation of this order, on disavowing all connection with this disgraceful affair.

By command of Colonel Pitcher.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Brevet Major and Adjutant.

This difficulty was simultaneous with a second trial of Cadet Smith, the colored member of the corps. The charges against him are of misconduct on parade, in looking to the right when the order was "eyes left;" kicking a fellow cadet at drill; and finally of lying. His trial is not yet concluded.

Political papers are making a great noise over the trial of Cadet Smith and the "oppression" which he suffers. But the jealousies, quarrels, and pranks of the fourth class are things of little moment. This act of insubordination on the part of the first class is a different matter, and should be made the subject of a searching inquiry into the discipline of the Academy. We say this without any preconception as to what the result of such an investigation may be, and only because we feel that it should be made evident to all that everything is being done that can be done to maintain the character and credit of an institution which has been so long deservedly held in honor. Let not those who have opposed the transfer of the Academy from the control of the Engineer Corps, have it in their power to say that it has in consequence suffered anything in loss of tone, influence, or credit.

In characterizing the conduct of the first class as violently insubordinate, we do not forget that its members were actuated by a high sensitiveness for cadet honor; but it will never do to allow them to assume the office of judge, jury, and executioner, in a case of this kind. Something is due to the unfortunate lads who were thus unceremoniously turned out into the world, and, in view of the arbitrary course of the first class toward them, it seems to us that they should be restored to their positions in their class without punishment. It will be strange if their friends submit quietly to their being driven from the Academy after this fashion.

A MEDICAL officer of the Navy requests the insertion of a table showing the rank of the naval medical staff as compared with that of the line of the navies and armies of the principal maritime nations. From this table it appears that "in the Russian navy medical officers attain the highest military rank known; they receive an increase of pay every five years, and enjoy the same honors and pensions as the line. In the British navy medical officers attain the rank of vice admiral; they receive the same decorations, etc., as the line, the Director-General of the Medical Department being a K. C. B., and seven of them are honorary physicians and surgeons to the Queen. In the Spanish navy medical officers attain the rank of vice-admiral (teniente general); they enjoy equally with the line naval honors, rewards, and pensions, and count seven years on entering for the time occupied in studying their profession. In the French navy medical officers attain the rank of rear-admiral (contre amiral); the surgeon-in-chief of a French squadron is allowed table money, and messes with the commander-in-chief. In the Austrian navy medical officers attain the rank of rear-admiral (contre amiral); they wear the same uniform, enjoy the same privileges, and receive the same retired pay as the line. In the Dutch navy the senior medical officer (inspecteur) has the rank of major-general, and the Dirigerend Officier van Gezondheid that of brigadier. In the United States Army medical officers enjoy every rank from first lieutenant to brigadier-general; the Surgeon-General is a brevet major-general, and nine surgeons are brevet brigadier-generals; their rank is positive, well defined, universally acknowledged, and carries with it the uniform, pay, right to quarters, and every other incident to rank except military command in the line.

CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

OCTOBER.

28. THE following is the text of the King's letter conferring on the Crown Prince the title of field-marshall-general, and which has not been published before:

VERSAILLES, Oct. 28, 1870.

The capitulation of the army of Marshal Bazaine and the fortress of Metz forms an important epoch in the war, as both the armies opposed last July to the united forces of Prussia and Germany, in this bloody conflict which we most assuredly did not provoke, have now fallen into our hands, and I am therefore impelled to mark the whole importance of the event by an act of special significance.

You have played a most important part in the execution of our task, as you commenced the campaign by two victories which followed closely on each other; by your strategical advance, you then covered the left flank of the chief army, so that it could securely advance to defeat the army of Bazaine; you then united your forces to those of the great army, to take part in the operations against Sedan, and assist in gaining our great success there; and you have now, after some fighting, completed the investment of Paris. All this shows you to be a great and successful general; you have merited the highest military rank, and I therefore nominate you field-marshall-general. It is the first time that such a distinction has been conferred on a prince of our house, and I have also granted it to Prince Frederick Charles. But the successes hitherto gained in this campaign are so great in themselves, and so important in their consequence, as to be unparalleled, and I am therefore justified in departing from the usage of our house. What my paternal heart feels in being able, and, indeed, bound to express my own thanks and those of our country to you in such a way, need not be expressed in words. Your affectionate and grateful father,

WILLIAM.

NOVEMBER.

30. Sortie in force from Paris. General Ducrot with 150,000 men, under the supervision of General Trochu, makes a serious attack upon Mont Mesly, Champigny, Neuilly, Bondy, and other points in the line of German works east of the city; at the same time serious diversions are made on the south and west. They succeed in taking some of these positions.

DECEMBER.

1. Armistice asked by the French to bury their dead, lying in front of some of the positions from which they were repulsed.

The levée en masse has, by a decree in the Moniteur, become a fact. It commences by stating that a special camp at Conlie has been formed under General Kératry for the mobilized forces of Brittany, that a similar camp is formed at Toulouse for the seven surrounding departments, and that the same steps should now be taken throughout France. The following are the divisions appointed:

"Saint Omer (Camp d'Helfaut)—Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Seine-Inferior, Oise, Aisne, Ardennes, Marne, Meuse, Moselle.

"Cherbourg (Peninsula du Cotentin)—Eure, Calvados, Manche, Orne, Eure-et-Loir, Seine-et-Oise, Mayenne, Sarthe, Loir-et-Cher, Seine.

"Conlie—Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Ille-et-Vilaine, Morbihan, Loire-Inferior.

"Nevers—Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Yonne, Nièvre, Aube, Cher, Indre.

"La Rochelle—Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Vienne, Haute-Vienne, Charente, Charente-Inferior.

"Bordeaux—Gironde, Dordogne, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Landes, Basses-Pyrénées.

"Clermont-Ferrand—Allier, Creuse, Puy-de-Dôme, Haute-Loire, Cantal, Corrèze.

"Toulouse—Tarn-et-Garonne, Tarn, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, Haute-Garonne, Ariège, Aude, Pyrénées-Orientales.

"Montpellier—Languedoc, Aveyron, Hérault, Gard, Ardèche.

"Pas des Lanciers—Haute-Savoie, Savoie, Isère, Drôme, Hautes-Alpes, Basses-Alpes, Vaucluse, Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Alpes-Maritimes, Corse.

"Lyons (Sathonay)—Rhône, Loire, Ain, Saône-et-Loire, Jura, Doubs, Côte-d'Or, Haute-Saône, Haute-Marne, Vosges, Meurthe, Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin."

Each of these camps is to be prepared for 60,000 men at least, but the camps of St. Omer, Cherbourg, La Rochelle, and Pas des Lanciers are, from their situation near the sea, and consequent facility for obtaining provisions, to be constructed to hold 250,000 men, and are to be strongly fortified. The situation of each camp is to be determined by the general of the district assisted by the Committee of Defence, and the works are to be commenced in five days from the present time. In these camps are to be gathered all the new levies, including the Gardes Mobiles and Francs-tireurs of the respective departments. The first portion, including all single men up to forty, and all married men up to thirty, are to start for their destinations between the 1st and 10th of December. The second and third portions, including all married men up to forty, are to leave between the 20th and 30th of the same month.

14. Undaunted by their failure at Beaune-la-Rolande, November 28, the French again attacked Prince Frederick Charles December 1, and succeeded in taking several villages from Patay to Toury, five or six miles distant. On the 2d, the advance of the French under General Chanzy continued as far as Orgères and Baigneux. The Germans say their troops engaged in these affairs were only outposts, and the Duke of Mecklenburg now, having collected his men, drives General Chanzy back as far as Artenay. December 3, he is joined by Prince Frederick Charles, who attacks the French at Chevilly, where they had retreated. December 4, there was fighting at Orleans, and by nightfall the suburbs were in the hands of the Germans, who entered the city the same night. In this series of actions, the French are said to have lost 20,000, besides those captured in Orleans (17,000). The loss of the Germans has been estimated at more than 10,000.

2. After a day's rest at Paris, which the Germans employ in concentrating their forces on the proper points,

they advance against Brie and Champigny, which had been taken by the French November 30, and retake them. Fighting all day.

Despatch from the King:

Yesterday no fight. To-day the points Champigny and Brie-sur-Marne on this side the Marne, still occupied by the enemy, retaken by Prussians, Wurtembergers, and Saxons.

WILLIAM.

Batteries built during the night, from which Belfort is to be bombarded at 8 o'clock the next morning.

3. The French do not surrender their hope of success before Paris, but endeavor to establish themselves in positions valuable in future sorties; but after a day's fighting this is abandoned.

The following official reports of these engagements are retranslated from the German:

THE GOVERNOR TO THE GOVERNMENT.

CHATEAU BETWEEN BRIE-SUR-MARNE AND CHAMPIGNY, Nov. 30, 3 o'clock.

The right wing has maintained the brilliantly taken positions. The Mobile Guard, after wavering somewhat, has carried itself bravely, and the enemy, whose losses are serious, was forced to withdraw himself behind the ridge of the hills. The situation is good. The artillery under General Frebault has fought excellently. If it had been said a month ago that an army would form in Paris capable of crossing a difficult stream in the face of an enemy and to drive before it the Prussian army intrenched on the hills, no one would have believed it. General Ducret has behaved wonderfully, and I cannot honor him here too much. Suabie's division, which, outside of and on the right wing of the general engagement, had with great courage taken the position of Montmey, was not able to maintain itself there against superior forces, and has returned to Creteil, but its diversion was very useful. I pass the night at the scene of the battle, which will be continued to-morrow. General TROCHU.

THE GOVERNOR TO GENERAL SCHMITZ IN THE LOUVRE.

ROSNY, 7:42 P. M.

The end of the day has been good. A division of General d'Eca passed the Marne and resumed the offensive; we remain in the positions. The enemy has left us two cannon and left his wounded and dead on the field.

[These two guns were taken at Epinay, east of St. Denis.]

THE GOVERNOR TO GENERAL SCHMITZ. [December 1.—En.]

Our troops remain this morning in the positions which they took yesterday, and occupied during the night. They remove the wounded left by the enemy on the battlefield, and bury his dead. The transport of our wounded is completed with the greatest regularity. The army is full of courage and determination.

THE GOVERNOR TO GENERAL SCHMITZ.

PLATEAU BETWEEN CHAMPIGNY AND VILLIERS, } December 2, 1:45 noon.

Attacked this morning at daybreak by enormous forces. We have been more than seven hours in battle. At the moment of writing to you, the enemy gives way over the whole line, and surrenders to us again the heights. As I hastened through our tirailleurs from Champigny to Brie, I have received the honor and the inexpressible joy of the troops exposed to the heaviest fire. There will be without doubt offensive counter-attack, and this second battle will, like the first, last a whole day. I do not know what future awaits these proud efforts of the republican troops, but I grant them this acknowledgment, that under tests of every kind they have made themselves well worthy of recognition by the fatherland. I add to this that to General Ducrot the honor of these two days is due.

General TROCHU.

THE GOVERNOR TO GENERAL SCHMITZ, FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, NOGENT, 5:30 P. M.

I return to my quarters in the fort very tired and very contented. This second great battle is much more decisive than the previous one. The enemy attacked us at the hour of reveille with reserves and fresh troops. We could oppose to them only the combatants of the second day before, fatigued, with incomplete supplies, and stiffened by the winter nights, which they had passed without covers, since, in order to lighten us, we had been obliged to leave them behind in Paris. But the astonishing courage of the troops has replaced all. We fought three hours in order to retain our positions, and five hours to take those of the enemy, in which we remain. That is the balance of this hard and splendid day. Many will not see their hearts again; but these lamented dead have won for the young republic of the year 1870 a glorious page in the military history of the fatherland.

General TROCHU.

3. The army of General Ducrot bivouac to-night in the wood of Vincennes; during the day it returned over the Marne, and has been concentrated in this position in order to follow out its operations. About four hundred Prussian prisoners, among them a number of officers, have been brought to Paris to-day.

3. The first parallel opened before Belfort.

Despatch from the King:

To-day no fighting of importance, and yet the enemy appears to strengthen himself before Vincennes. Tresckow's division took 7 guns yesterday, and made 1,800 prisoners; among them, 1 general and 20 officers.

WILLIAM.

He telegraphs on the 4th:

Yesterday, Prince Frederick Charles, with the Third and Ninth corps, threw the enemy at Chevilly and Chilleurs into the Orleans wood, and took two cannon.

WILLIAM.

4. After fighting and constantly advancing for three days, and storming the railway stations and the suburbs of Orleans, the troops of Prince Frederick Charles enter the city itself. Some 77 guns and 17,000 prisoners are taken. The pursuit of the enemy continues. During the conflicts before Orleans, the Germans gained twenty-seven miles of ground.

The King telegraphs:

After two days' battle of the second and Mecklenburg armies, Manstein's corps this evening took the suburb St. Jean, the railway station of Orleans. The other corps stand ready to take the city to-morrow; 30 guns, more than 1,000 prisoners. Loss moderate; Wrangel's division lost the most. Here (at Paris), all quiet to-day.

WILLIAM.

Again, December 5:

Orleans was occupied yesterday; that is, without a storm. God is praised.

WILLIAM.

Again, December 6:

At Orleans, more than 10,000 prisoners, 77 guns, and 4 gunboats were taken. Tresckow stormed the places Gidy, Janvry, Pruns, the fortified railroad, and was at midnight in Orleans.

To-day Mantenfels with the Eighth corps occupied Rouen. WILLIAM.

Each of the gunboats was armed with one 24-pounder. The French take up the bridges thrown over the river at Brie opposite the field of battle of December 2, and withdraw beyond the Marne.

In cleaning up the battlefield of Amiens nine other French field guns are found by the Germans.

Fighting north of Rouen. The Germans take one gun and 400 prisoners, losing 11 men themselves.

5. The number of German prisoners who have come in from the battle-field runs up at this moment to 800; the counting could not take place in the beginning, as many were sent to the forts.

A report was current in Paris, that the losses in the battles of December 1 to 3 amounted to 1,000 killed, 5,022 wounded; of these, 72 officers were among the killed, and 342 among the wounded.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

FROM the very interesting report of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army we condense the following facts in regard to the operations of his bureau during the year. The report is dated Oct. 20 1870:

The instruction, under the direction of this office, has been actively carried on in five of the ten military departments, and in three others (Departments of the East, of the Lakes, and of Texas) some progress, it is believed, has been made toward the same end, although the department commanders have not had the opportunity of availing themselves of the plans of tuition arranged by this office. In the remaining two departments (Arizona and Columbia) instruction is still unprovided for.

The plan of this office has been to supply each department with one acting signal officer (a selected line officer, carefully and thoroughly taught the duties of the signal service at the school of instruction at Fort Whipple, Virginia), who should, through the assistance of district instructors, carry the instruction to at least one officer and two enlisted men at each post in the department, these to be in turn instructors at the posts, and also to supply each post with two complete sets of signal equipments. The operation of this plan, or modifications of it, has resulted in the proper tuition of 190 officers and 321 men at 76 posts, and the partial instruction of 155 officers and 351 enlisted men at 24 additional posts. One hundred and fifty-five of the 220 posts have been supplied with signal equipments. During the ensuing year the necessary instruction may be carried to the remaining 120 posts, and the 65 posts still needing equipments will be supplied therewith.

Methods of perpetuating and of extending the knowledge of the signal service already imparted have been recommended by this office to the department commanders, and generally adopted. In furtherance of this object, a printed "Manual of Signal Service Drills" has been issued to the posts. The knowledge of the service already acquired has been put to practical use in the establishment of signal lines of communication between the forts in the harbors of New York, of Boston, and of San Francisco. This office is informed by reports that stations for observation and communication have also been established in the Indian country to warn posts, emigrant parties, and others of the approach of hostile Indians.

The usual course of instruction and practice in the duties of the signal service has been had at the United States Military Academy during the year; Captain Peter S. Michie, United States Engineers, being the instructor, and Lieutenant J. P. Story, acting signal officer, his assistant.

Attention is respectfully invited to the propriety of a regulation which shall place the course under the charge of an instructor as a specialty, and which shall give proficiency in this branch a value affecting the merit and general standing of the cadet, precisely as is given in other studies of the academic course.

In view of the plan of giving all officers of the Army some practical knowledge of the signal service, reference is made to the following recommendation in regard to the artillery school of practice at Fortress Monroe, and the school of practice for engineers at Willett's Point, New York Harbor, as submitted in the last annual report of this office:

The schools of practice afford an opportunity for reaching officers there gathered for instruction, and to be afterwards scattered throughout the service. It is respectfully recommended that the temporary services of a suitably-instructed officer from those who have passed the full course of instruction and practice of acting signal officers, or of one designated from the school to be instructed, be authorized for each of the schools of practice, and that they be supplied with the apparatus and equipments necessary for such parts of the course as can properly be taught at either.

The post of Fort Whipple, Virginia, has been maintained during the past year as a school of instruction and practice in the duties of the signal service, at which such officers of the Army and Navy as might be designated for instructors in this branch of military duty, in their respective services, may themselves first receive a thorough knowledge of it. It has been an object also to maintain a nucleus for the service capable of being expanded upon any emergency. An inspection of the school on the 19th of March, 1870, by the Honorable Secretary of War, resulted in his expressed satisfaction with its management, and the authorization to increase the strength of the signal service detachment there stationed to the minimum of a company, to appoint the necessary non-commissioned officers for the detachment, and to erect such temporary structures as were necessary to increase the efficiency of the school and promote the comfort of the command. During the year 38 offi-

cers have been under instruction at the school, 31 of whom belonged to the Navy, 4 to the Army, and 2 to the Marine Corps. Of these, 30 complete the full course of instruction, and were declared competent as acting signal officers and instructors. Of the officers of the Navy instructed, 23 have been assigned to vessels of the Navy now in service, to diffuse, as instructors in their turn, a knowledge of the signal service throughout the Navy, and to so provide for the thorough co-operation of the land and naval forces whenever occasion may require. The officers of marines instructed have been in charge of similar instruction given in the Corps of Marines. Of the Army officers who passed the course, two have been assigned to duty as instructors, one as assistant in this office, and the other temporarily as officer in charge of the signal service detachment. In addition to the officers instructed in the school, 41 observer sergeants, intended for assignment in the division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce, have received, within the year, the theoretical and practical instruction necessary to fit them for their duties.

As in preceding years, this office has received several applications from foreign powers evidencing their interest in the service under its charge, and has responded as authorized by the Honorable Secretary of War. The attention of the North German and Austrian Governments seems to have been especially attracted to this division of our service, and communications have been had with officers representing them in reference to it.

In the revision of the labors of the past year, the Chief Signal Officer refers with some satisfaction to the list of officers of the Army and Navy instructed under the supervision of this office. The progress of the service has been, perhaps, as rapid as could be expected with the many obstructions arising from the unusual vicissitudes of the Army and the uncertainties and delays incident to the constant changes it has undergone. A general knowledge of the duties of the signal service has been extended, as was planned, throughout the military and naval services of the United States. There are few officers of either now so ignorant of its uses as to be unable to avail themselves of it, either by their own skill or the skill of others, in occasions to arise hereafter.

The signal services of the Army and Navy are in complete accord, and provision seems to have been had by the War and Navy Departments to secure a co-operation of the respective arms, so far as ready intercommunication is concerned, more perfect than has hitherto existed.

REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

Under this head General Meyer says:

It is aimed to cover the lakes, the Atlantic coasts, and those of the gulf, by stations of observation outlying many hundreds of miles toward the course of ordinary storms, and from which the telegrams will outstrip the storm by some hours of time. Arrangements are made that the observations shall be simultaneously had at the same moment of time throughout the whole system of stations, and the movement of the report upon the telegraphic wires will be as nearly synchronous as it can be made. The result will be to give thrice daily a synoptic view of the atmospheric condition over a greater portion of the States and Territories of the United States. It will, it is hoped, enable the atmospheric condition reported at any one station to be followed in its progress, if it does progress, from place to place, by report following report, until it is changed or ceases to be observed. It is not of record that any system of synchronous reports has been hitherto established upon a scale of similar magnitude. The distribution of reports has been planned with a view of giving each port intelligence from those stations which lie, in reference to that port, in the track of coming storms.

A number of stations are now occupied. In view of the dangers of fall navigation, it was determined to provide for the lake section of stations at the earliest moment practicable, and, on October 10, orders were issued to 25 observer sergeants to take post, one at each of the following stations: Washington, New York city, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Nashville, Mobile, Montgomery, Augusta (Georgia), Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Duluth, Omaha, Cheyenne, Pittsburgh, Key West, and Lake City. The observers had reported at their posts by the 16th of October. This office has been advised by the telegraph companies that will be able to commence the regular transmission of reports on November 1, 1870.

The duties of the service are in charge to-day of enlisted men, who count among their number engineers, divines, students, scholars, almost all of whom aspire to fit themselves by study for elevated professions, and who know, if they cannot carry the baton of a marshal in their knapsacks, that the road is open to the presidency. Each observer is required to pass two examinations. They are enrolled for the general service. Twenty-five of them have been assigned to and are at stations of observation, equipped and at work. They are held to their duty by their military oath; they are subject to military penalties for any neglect of it; they obey military orders. A corps has been provided, to pay which adds not one dollar to the estimated expenditures for the Army. Legislation to fix the position of these men was recommended at the last session of Congress.

Aside from the transmission and proper grouping of the reports, it will be noticed that, by the fact that the observers are thrice each day present in the telegraph offices at the stations at which they are posted on each circuit, their presence is thus thrice reported daily at this office, and any order or instruction can reach the different points of observation throughout the United States in a manner not before arranged.

The benefits to accrue from an organization so minute do not require to be enlarged upon. If the plan endures the test of practical working, it will make it possible to receive, at any time, a synchronous report of the atmospheric condition over the whole territory of the United States, and from the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, within two hours from the moment at which the transmission over the circuits is commenced.

The plan of circuits, and the working forms of circuits, are purposely made capable of an indefinite extension. Thus when telegraphic lines may surround or cross the Caribbean Sea, a circuit added would bring whatever stations might be established on islands therein as another group only into co-operation with the general plan. A Canadian circuit would extend our meteorological reports through Canada. A South American group would give the atmospheric condition of that continent. The time may come when European, Asiatic, and American groups will interchange reports by means of the deep-sea cables. The idea of a world-wide system of telegraphic weather reports is not as chimerical to-day as was thirty years ago the working of the electric telegraph itself. In connection with the subject of the telegraphic transmission of reports, it is proper to mention that, by an arrangement with the telegraph companies, an effort is making to arrive at a fair fixed rate per word, at which rate all weather reports shall be transmitted within the United States, without regard had to distance. It is perhaps in this way only that rates at once just to the telegraph companies and fair for the United States will be determined. A rate so determined will permit the duty to be extended or diminished without special contracts in each case. In all negotiations with the telegraph companies of the United States, this office has met a spirit of liberality and fairness, and has recognized a wish on the part of the companies to do their share in a work they have regarded as for the common good.

Each station of observation now reports by telegraph forty words per day in three reports. The first duty of securing the reports accomplished, the question of the reduction of the length of the reports became at once one for attention. There is not perhaps a better illustration of the duties of this office than in the fact that by the elaboration of a cipher completed since this report was commenced, the number of words deemed necessary under the present plan for each report has been reduced one-half, and in the further fact of the reduction of the annual estimates which the office has, by the result of this work, been enabled to recommend to the Honorable Secretary of War, in a communication of date October, 24, 1870. The sums to be annually saved to the United States by the establishment of this cipher alone are not inconsiderable.

The publication of so many of these reports as are concentrated at each station for its information is provided for by bulletins, by maps, and by furnishing them gratuitously to the press. Arrangements will be made for the co-operation of the different scientific institutions throughout the country, to any of which copies of the reports will be furnished, and the co-operation of boards of trade and commercial associations, some of which have modes of publication of their own, is sought for. As the duty is systematized, and time is had for the arrangement, plans of signals will be displayed at points selected.

The publication of official deductions or forecasts to be had from the mass of reports received at different centres, involves so much of responsibility, that while it has been considered, the office has not been willing to enter upon it until it shall have practically tested the promptness with which the reports will be received, and the facts as to the approach and force of storms which synchronous reports, following each other in such close succession, will announce without any effort of anticipation. The fact that an extensive storm is moving in a certain direction, and its movement and its force reported at intervals of a few hours as it reaches the different stations in its course, will, of themselves, be a warning to points further in the track of its probable progress, and a little experience with the study of the "generalizations," which meteorological research has seemed to establish, and which, it is proposed, shall accompany the bulletin reports, together with the synoptic charts exhibited by the meteorological maps displayed, will enable conclusions reasonably correct to be arrived at in the threatened localities. It has been considered wise by this office not to attempt more than this at the outset.

The observations heretofore referred to, and for which the stations now established are equipped, are such only as can be made with instruments which have been quickly attainable, and reference has been had hitherto in this report to the operation of such preliminary plans only as have been hurried into execution to meet, if possible, the storms of the coming fall and winter, providing also, so far as was practicable, for future and permanent service.

The subject of the provision of instruments and their proper use has been, and must be, one of principal importance. The attention of this office was early directed to the inauguration of a system of meteorological readings to be had from self-registering apparatus.

It is contemplated to compare at Washington, with every circumstance of care, the uses of different forms of self-registering instruments in sets, and to select as a model that from which satisfactory results are had. A suitable model once determined, a wide distribution of such instruments offers to the country, with the facility for their use now had by the legislation in pursuance of which this report is made, results whose value can hardly be estimated. It is sufficient to say here that, if reliable instruments can be obtained, their use will furnish a record of every atmospheric change (those which are generally considered) self-recorded upon the instruments for every minute of the day and night, and continuously for the year. The record sheets, taken from the instrument and bound, form the record for future reference, instead of the wearying columns of figures which crowd the myriad pages of meteorological registers. The distribution of self-registering instruments, if only in the proportion of one set to each capital city, would give to the United States, in five years' time, a record of climatology more valuable perhaps for this especial service than any now possessed by any other country after the accumulated labors of the past. Sheets of the self-registered records are filed in this office, from which an idea may be formed of the character of the registration.

The opinions of meteorologists consulted are concur-

rent that, in the systematized improvement of instruments, both of the styles in common use and of those for self-registration, is opened one of the most useful fields of study. In concluding, General Myer says:

"In regard to the development of this duty, the views of this office, as expressed at its inception, remain unchanged. Its progress must be slow, but every day of the necessary practice will add valuable experience. If the duty is to be done at all, it should fail in no circumstance to enable it to be well done. A responsibility which may involve life as well as property is too great to be undertaken without proper provision. The efforts of this office have been given to so organize the service in the few days since it was established, that the Department might be able to report a definite plan and to exhibit the modes by which it proposes to carry it out. It has been another care to so arrange that plan as to consist in effect of units of working, and to be capable thus of expansion or contraction, in the future, without the labor of planning anew, or of toiling again through another organization."

"There has thus been laid before the Honorable Secretary of War the narration of the hurried labors of the past summer. Three months have elapsed since the appropriation by Congress became available for the purpose of this duty, to the date at which this report is submitted. The organization of a service wholly without precedent on the scale on which this was to be organized, to provide for that service in every part, both as to the personnel and to the equipment, without a precedent example in this country, to establish a system of stations with a practised observer at each, to negotiate with telegraph companies for a work on their part of which their records show not even a semblance before attempted, to diffuse some general knowledge of the plans and aims to be accomplished, and to secure the co-operation of scientific establishments and of those commercial interests for the good of which the work was especially planned, have been some of the labors devolving upon this office. With these labors, at this date yet untried as to their results, this report, except in so far as it may show the work up to this time accomplished, must be a report of intentions rather than of facts. More could not perhaps be asked at this time than that these intentions should be, as they are in part, ready to be put upon the trial of execution."

"In this connection it is a pleasant duty to refer to the universal good will and ready co-operation with which the different scientific establishments have responded to the requests of this office. From the Smithsonian Institution, the Coast Survey Office, the Naval Observatory, the Agricultural Bureau, and the office of the Surgeon-General of the Army in Washington, and from the observatories at Cincinnati, Albany, and at different points throughout the country, useful assistance has been had, and tenders are made of any co-working it may be in their power to give. The chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and commercial associations generally, at the different cities at which has been the inception of the service, have exhibited an interest in its success, and in many cases have formally tendered their practical assistance. To this general encouragement and the steady support the Secretary of War has found it his duty to give, in view of the powers conferred upon him by the action of Congress, has been largely due whatever of progress has been accomplished."

THE Times correspondent at Versailles, in a letter of the 7th, says:

A calm after the storm. The snow falling softly. Not a sound in the broad avenues of the city of Versailles. The wagons and carts of many convoys passing along the paved streets make no noise on the stones. The forts are silent. Like some wild beast encaged, poor Paris has her fits of fury and of dejection, moody silence—par chance repose which cannot bring her comfort or strength—the sleep of a wounded man who is tortured in his dreams. There were last night some outbursts from the forts, but in my morning walk towards Ville d'Avray I heard only the pop-popping of the outposts across the Seine, which put me in mind very much of what must be going on now by many a covert-side these frosty mornings across the Channel. And this cold will bring misery unutterable on the Parisians, among whom there was no great store of wood, as they had not laid in their winter provision of fuel. If complaints were heard a month ago, what will they be now? The plagues which desolate armies and are nursed by famine have every scope in beleaguered cities. Small-pox, typhus, hunger—fearful sisterhood to be dwellers within your walls—and an enemy relentless at your gates. For me, I confess, the sight of Paris now is heart-breaking. Will no one force her will and make her pale lips breathe forth the word which can save her, "Peace"? A little incident which I heard yesterday much affected me. When the French field batteries advanced in front of Creteil—and I see an erroneous opinion has been expressed in England that the columns did not advance beyond the cover of the guns of the forts, whereas some of the places named as positions occupied by the French are out of fire—they were exposed to galling returns from guns inside the Prussian field-works, under which the battery horses dropped on all sides. The French held their own gallantly, and when a horse went down a group of men would gather round him, regardless of shell and bullet, and then disperse or return to their pieces. No one could make out what they did, but the officers and men inside the Prussian villages saw this happen over and over again. When they pushed out their skirmishers to feel the way towards the enemy on the retreat of the French inside the walls, the mystery was cleared up. The skeletons only of the horses were left; the heads even in some cases were gone. The carcasses were disembowelled, and all the flesh carried away. They could not afford to lose an ounce of that precious food, and some, no doubt, were killed in obtaining it. This cold weather completes the work of ruin. If any "happy home" had a door left or a table or chair in the wrecked villages, it has gone now in the flames of many watch-fires and camp kitchens. An amateur told me that nothing burnt so well as "piano wood," and that he had no idea of its value, having nev-

er had an opportunity of testing the property before. I hear the army before Orleans suffered greatly from cold in spite of the warmth afforded by burning villages and farmhouses; and what must it have been for the wounded out in the fields? Death after torture! The condition France will be in next year promises to be, if possible, worse than her present state. Here we are eating all the cows, so there will be no calves in 1871; and every one is so busy killing and eating and eating and killing that there is no thought for the morrow. Sucking pigs, lambs, sheep, calves, chickens, ducklings, goslings, all die almost as soon as they show signs of life.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

FROM Pesth, in Hungary, the correspondent of the *Tribune* writes as follows:

Most of the reports that have reached us regarding the Russian marine are exaggerations. The treaty of 1856 permits Russia and Turkey each to have six war steamers of 800 tons and four light steamers or sailing vessels of 200 tons in the Black Sea, and the right to keep two war vessels at the mouth of the Danube. It has been asserted, and credited in official circles in Vienna, that Russia can command a number of Black Sea passenger steamers at any time she wishes, being built so that they can carry each two or more cannon of large calibre. These vessels belong to a company at Odessa, their charter being granted only on the above conditions. The number has been stated at from 40 to 80. Russia has a large dockyard at Nikolaieff, where war vessels can be built and launched. A St. Petersburg telegraphic message brought the information some time ago that Russia had 50 iron-plated turret-rams in Nikolaieff—a number more than all the European powers together! The following list of the Russian iron-plated fleet may prove useful. It is taken from lately published statistics:

IRON-CLAD FRIGATES.

Name of ship.	Horse-power.	Armament.	Burden.
Sebastopol	800	4 12-in. and 12 60-pounders.	6,257
Petropavloski	800	4 12-in. and 12 60-pounders.	6,040
First Poszarski	600	8 300-pounders.	4,448
Kremli	360	2 8-in. and 24 60-pounders.	3,412
Fervenzer	300	2 8-in. and 24 60-pounders.	3,271
No Tron Menia	450	17 8-in. pounders.	3,237

IRON-CLAD TURRET SHIPS.

First Minin	800	6 300-pounders.	5,712
Admiral Lasareff	400	6 15-in. smooth-bore.	3,505
Admiral Greigh	400	6 300-pounders.	3,480
Admiral Tschitschakoff	400	6 15-in. smooth-bore.	3,450
Admiral Spiridoff	400	5 15-in. smooth-bore.	3,207
Tscharodeka	200	4 300-pounders.	1,581
Ruselka	200	4 300-pounders.	1,581
Smertsch	200	2 8-in. pounders.	1,401

Besides these there are the iron-clad monitors Uragan, Typhon, Strelietz, Jadinorog, Bronnenoszef, Latink, Lava, Perun, Wietshum, Koldun, the armament of which consists of nine and thirteen-inch smooth-bore cast-iron cannon, and in part of eight and nine-inch rifled steel cannon. Each monitor has two turret guns. The tonnage of each is about 1,850, the horse-power 1,600. There are two iron-clad frigates in process of building. The remainder of the Russian fleet is composed of six ships of the line, eight frigates, eighteen corvettes, seven clipper-schooners, sixty-two cannon-boats, six steam frigates, four imperial yachts, thirteen schooners, twenty-two transport vessels, forty-eight avisos, sixteen sloops, altogether two hundred and ten wooden steamers. There are also thirty-seven sailing vessels, five yachts, four schooners, fifteen transport vessels, and fifteen sloops. Thus Russia has really a very formidable fleet, wooden, and especially iron-clad. The marine is to be armed with a breech-loading arm, capable of firing 18 shots per minute, to be used for the landing of troops in hostile territory. The *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung* has a sentence in one of its late numbers which applies very well as an appendix to these figures:

"When we consider that such a giant empire, which sits astride Europe and Asia, commanding an army of nearly a million of men, cannot put its ships into motion without going under the cannon of hostile forts; that the Russian fleet is compelled to lie six months of the year fast in the ice of the Baltic and in the Black Sea, sentenced by the treaty of 1856 to perfect immovability, it must not be wondered at when the Czar tries to remove the fetters that bind him."

THE Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

"The board of officers in session at the War Department, and of which General Hancock is president, completed its business yesterday, and, after an informal meeting on Tuesday next, will adjourn *sine die*. The board has considered the cases of 98 officers; of this number 30 have been permitted to resign before their cases had been concluded by the board, and five cases remained uncompleted at the adjournment for lack of evidence. Of the 63 cases fully considered, a small majority were reported upon unfavorably. The officers condemned by the board, from the decision of which under the law there is no appeal, have been immediately discharged from the service. The other cases, with but few exceptions, have been ordered to their homes to await orders. The most important case receiving an unfavorable report of the board is that of Colonel John P. Sherburne, assistant adjutant-general of the War Department. Colonel Sherburne is the only officer appointed to the Adjutant-General's Department directly from the Volunteer service. He came to Washington in command of Scott's Nine Hundred Cavalry, an organization formed in the State of New York, and was for a considerable time during the war a member of the staff of General Martindale, military commander of the District. From Washington he went with his regiment to New Orleans, and was there commissioned in the Adjutant-General's Department, and he has also been on duty on the Pacific coast. His offence is understood to consist of private misdemeanors of slight importance. It is understood that, especially in this case, Congressional action will be asked to reverse the decision of the board. The officers discharged by the board are treated in every instance as are the officers whose commissions in the Army expire to-day for want of assign-

ment, and all receive a year's pay with which to begin civil life. There is, however, great dissatisfaction expressed regarding the action of the board in certain cases, where friends of politicians have been interfered with, and several members and Senators promise to present bills setting aside the action of the board in every case, and providing some other means for reducing the number of officers in the Army."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A CASE OF FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—The daily papers have already made known the fact of the arrest and confinement in Ludlow street jail, on Saturday evening last, of two officers of the First Division of the National Guard—Major Eugene E. Eunson, president of the Seventy-first regiment court-martial, and Lewis Leuberscher, marshal of the same regiment. It was intended that the commander of the First brigade, General Ward, should enjoy the same experience; but a fortunate absence from the city put him beyond reach. The order of arrest was granted by Judge Cardozo, on the affidavit of Benjamin H. Yard, a private in the Seventy-first, who charges false imprisonment, and claims \$25,000 damages. The order was signed by the judge in the ordinary course of business, and without any idea as to who the accused parties were, as their official designation was not given in the affidavit. It was served at an hour which made it impossible to secure the attendance of a deputy sheriff to receive the bail which was at hand, so the accused were of necessity compelled to accept until Monday afternoon the hospitalities of the keeper of the Ludlow street jail, a hotel in which various well-known gentlemen have taken up their lodgings from time to time. It is somewhat expensive, but, from what we hear, not as bad as the Black Hole of Calcutta—for those who have the means of paying their bills. The accuser of these gentlemen was the subject of a court-martial, which imprisoned him in Ludlow street jail, for non-payment of a fine of \$22 for neglect of duty; he having, as was alleged, enlisted in the National Guard a year ago, and persistently neglected his duties since then. Yard was released on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Jones, of the Superior Court. He denies the fact of his enlistment, declaring that he never to his knowledge signed the roll of the company which claims him as a member, and never performed any duty in the regiment. Colonel Rockafellar, commanding the regiment, on the other hand, exhibits enlistment papers with the blanks filled up by Mr. Yard in his own handwriting. It also appears that he was regularly sworn in, and at one time offered an excuse for non-performance of duty, before the regimental court-martial, which was not entertained by its president, Major Eunson. The evidence of his enlistment seems to be so clear that we fail to see how he can accomplish any more than he has by this attempt to punish officers for simply discharging their duty. The inconvenience to which Major Eunson and Marshal Leuberscher have been subjected, is the natural consequence of the hasty way in which business is transacted in our courts. They have been released on a bail bond given by Colonels Rockafellar of the Seventy-first and Ward of the Twelfth, and their trial on the charge against them will bring the evidence in this case before us for comment at the proper time. The authority on which they acted was based on law, and we do not think they need have any concern as to the result. This will undoubtedly prove to be a case of false imprisonment, the only question in dispute being as to which party is the oppressor and which the victim. Possibly Mr. Yard may receive some new light on this subject before his case is ended.

This National Guard case has been brought before the State authorities, who, through Judge-Advocate General James B. Craig, have thoroughly investigated the case, and found the proceedings of the above-mentioned officers and the enlistment of Mr. Yard perfectly legal; and from what we can learn, we fear this last-named gentleman and those who instigated these arrests will be very sorry they were ever undertaken. We also learn that Sheriff Brennan has issued orders to prevent arrests of this character after office hours, without his authority.

THE VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The first annual social reunion of the Veterans of the National Guard (Seventh Infantry) held at the regimental armory on Monday evening last was one of the most delightful entertainments ever offered by this famous organization. This gathering was the inauguration of a programme of social meetings established at the July meeting of the Veterans, and its great success not only justifies the plan, but will tend to give renewed life to the organization, and secure the hearty co-operation of both the old and young members. The whole entertainment was happily and tastefully conceived. Here was an opportunity for the cordial and home-like commingling of members, their families and friends; and it was an opportunity of which both old and young availed themselves with great alacrity. Old associations were here renewed, and old friendships more firmly cemented. occasions like this have been rarely offered since the establishment of this well-known organization. It was an interesting sight to watch the moving line as it promenaded through the rooms. Many of the faces were familiar, and the frequent gray heads attested the right of their possessors to the name of Veteran. The popular military airs of 40 years ago revived the martial enthusiasm of former years, and recalled the days when these

substantial fathers were wont to carry the musket or handle the sword. The assemblage was exceedingly brilliant, and the presence of the wives and daughters of the Veterans gave it a select and family-like character. In other respects it was like the promenade concerts which have been given by the Seventh regiment for the past few years. The decorations were very appropriate and tasteful. The company rooms were thrown open for inspection, but generally they were not adorned. Those of the First, Third, Seventh, and Ninth companies however were exceptions. These rooms were very handsomely decorated with flowers, etc. The Board of Officers' rooms had placed in its centre the plaster base of the monument to be erected by the regiment; and at the northern end of the building, resting on the railings protecting the skylight, was the life size plaster figure of the soldier, by Ward, which is intended to form the regimental monument. A unique and most delightful feature of the entertainment was the art gallery. The Veterans owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Louis Lang, the well-known artist, for the collection and admirable arrangement of the pictures exhibited on this evening. Mr. Lang had devoted his time and rare taste to transforming the small drill-room into a really beautiful picture gallery, lighted by a hundred and fifty gas jets. Among the pictures were Nast's "Sherman's March through Georgia," and two others by the same artist, Lang's "Jephtha's Daughter," "The Stolen Child," "The Father's Sword," and "The Spirit of '61;" Morgan's "Leave of Absence;" a portrait of Prof. F. B. Morse, by G. A. Baker (hung in the middle of the room, and decorated); a landscape, by Bierstadt; a Roman figure, by Leup; a girl weaving, by Perry; reminiscence or the Potomac, by A. W. Thompson; Indian Falls, and two others, by Kensett; "Guard at Baltimore," by Gifford; group of Spanish boys, by Geo. Hall; Venice, by McEntee; Woods in Late Autumn, by Fitch; a Labrador scene, by Bradford; apple blossoms, by Wm. Haas; a country scene in Connecticut, by James Hart; also fine examples of Henry Peters Gray, Cropsey, Howland, Homer, and other eminent artists. Indeed, Mr. Lang had gathered together a collection of pictures rarely excelled in merit. Among those especially admired were Mr. Lang's "Spirit of '61," Morgan's "Leave of Absence," Gifford's "Guard at Baltimore," Fitch's "Autumn Woods," McEntee's "Venice," Nast's "March to the Sea," and Hall's "Group of Spanish Boys."

The main drill room was the centre of attraction, for here the regimental band, under Grafulla, discoursed with its wonted excellence the music of former times. The room represented an immense marquee, and artistic fountains of cologne water were erected at the entrance of the room, and on either side of the music platform, in the centre of the room, were two life size statuettes in the uniform of the old Twenty-seventh regiment. These statuettes were very perfect, and the figures were armed with old time breech-loaders of the flint-lock pattern, one of which was at a "support" and the other at a "carry." These figures were the work of Mr. Wm. Demuth, of Broadway. The decorations, particularly those of the main drill-room, were executed by the skillful hand of Mr. Fred. Aldridge, of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to whom great praise is due. The committee, comprising C. H. Meday, Charles B. Bostwick, Louis B. Rader, David Miller, and G. L. Arrowsmith, deserve much credit for the energy, taste, and skill displayed in their management of the reception.

THE TWENTY-SECOND'S RECEPTION.—The Academy of Music has seldom been filled with a brighter galaxy of charming women and distinguished men than on Monday evening last, on the occasion of the annual reception of the Twenty-second regiment, a command whose position is pre-eminent and whose receptions have become famous for their selectness. In previous years it has been customary with this command to defray the expenses of these annual festivities by the sale of tickets; but this year, the members with characteristic hospitality decided to offer a complimentary ball to their friends, the expenses to be defrayed by individual subscription among the members, all of whom acted well the part of hosts. The evening was cold without, but clear and beautiful; just such a night as would draw forth an assemblage such as graced the interior of the Academy. The scene both inside and outside was exciting, yet without the confusion usually incident to large balls of this character at the Academy. As the special guests entered the Fourteenth street door, they were politely received by a designated committee of officers and escorted to the guests' cloak-room, thence to the large proscenium box, allotted to their use during the evening. Here mutual introductions took place, and every attention was offered. The committee room was one of the best managed of these much abused institutions, giving eminent satisfaction to all concerned, and calling forth many complimentary remarks from the host of guests present. The room was in charge of the reception committee, and not opened for the reception of guests until past eleven o'clock. The arrangement of the table and viands was really beautiful, and it seemed a pity that so artistic a structure should be sacrificed to the wiles and appetites of hungry humanity; yet such of course was the case, and shortly after midnight the table was cleared of its contents, and the room closed, and not allowed to be used as a resort for that certain class of hungry and bibulous personages who are wont to linger in a committee room as long as the eatables and drinkables may last. The Twenty-second are entitled to a meed of praise for the happy concep-

tion and well tempered management of everything that appertains to a reception of this character. The decorations, though not profuse, were artistic, and lent additional beauty to the interior of the building.

Two bands rendered choice music for dancing and promenading, which enjoyment was continued almost unceasingly until a handsomely-arranged maltese-cross shaped order of dances was gone through with. Of distinguished military personages there were many, among whom were Major-General Shaler, Brigadier-General Varian, Colonels Clark, Fay, Fisk (Admiral), Conkling, and others of the National Guard service; Colonel Hall, First U. S. Artillery, Captain Walters, U. S. Navy, and others of the regular service; and last, but not least, was a large delegation of the handsomely-uniformed Providence Militia, who, with the Old Guard of our own city, attracted no little attention by their showy uniforms of full-dress pattern. Among the Providence guests of the "Two-twos," and the special guests of Mr. W. C. Rogers, were Colonel Henry Allen, Major W. H. Mason, Lieutenant S. F. Hilton, Quartermaster W. J. Smith, Commissary H. E. Metcalf, Paymaster P. F. Pabodie, of the United Train of Artillery; Captain Dennis, Quartermaster Teel, and several others of the well-known Providence Light Infantry.

The reception was most happy in its conception, and rarely excelled in its general management. It would seem almost invidious for us to offer special praise to any of the numerous committees having this ball in charge. We therefore omit the usual publication of individual names, preferring to give the regiment as a whole the credit of one of the most successful military balls ever held at the Academy.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—We have from time to time suggested and encouraged every movement tending to render the life in the National Guard pleasant to its members. The State service is a duty voluntarily assumed, and performed with patriotic motive and at no little expense to those who enter it. The only equivalent a National Guardsman can get, beyond the satisfaction of his own conscience and the expression of his martial taste, is pleasant association and healthful exercise. It becomes desirable therefore for every organization to surround itself with as many attractive social circumstances as it can successfully maintain. Indeed we believe that if it were not for these social advantages the State service would be so dreary and ill-rewarded as to fall into rapid decay. There must be some offset to the discipline, penalties, and governmental cold shoulder to invite and reward enlistments. But these social inducements must of course be judiciously managed; otherwise, instead of benefiting, they will ultimately tend to injure the service, and place the organization attempting them in far worse condition than if they had never been projected.

A few weeks since we announced a new movement in this line in the Sixth regiment. Since that time we have secured the full particulars, which are announced in a circular issued to the command by Colonel Frank W. Sterry, the enterprising commandant of the regiment. This command, it is well known, has secured Tammany Hall for a regimental armory, since which time the regiment has rapidly increased in numbers, and now boasts of its ability to parade 700 men at the next annual inspection. Colonel Sterry and his officers have worked well during the past year, and we wish them success in their undertaking. The following is the circular, which contains many novelties—in fact, we fear more than its projectors will be able to carry out. They are, nevertheless, worthy of trial, and with good management on the part of all concerned success is very probable:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, December 20, 1870,

Circular.

In accordance with a long cherished plan to make service in this regiment not only strict, but mingled with pleasure and benefit to its members, your commandant has decided to inaugurate an association in the regiment which shall combine the following principles: It will be called the "Sixth Regiment (Governor's Guard) Amusement, Benefit, and Savings Association," and be so managed that members of the Association will be entitled to enjoy all amusements of the Association without cost; in case of sickness draw a stipulated amount weekly; and in the event of death a certain sum to be paid to his family. It is further proposed to make the Association a deposit for savings of the members and their friends, with the advantage of having their deposits draw interest as soon as made. It is proposed to have a bowling alley, shooting gallery, reading and skating room, billiard tables; at least ten promenade and dancing concerts each winter; and also to arrange so that on specified afternoons in each week lady friends of the members shall have free access to all for the enjoyment of themselves and children. At the end of each man's enlistment a division of the funds will, it is estimated, give such member more money than he had invested. To assist in carrying out the foregoing, you are requested to attend your next company meeting, and assist in electing three members of your company to meet your colonel at the old armory on Thursday evening, January 12, at 8 o'clock.

Arrangements have been made so that after January 1 companies can drill every week, and your commandant offers as prizes in each company three regimental pins, to go to the three members in each company attending the most drills in the prescribed uniform.

RECRUITING PRIZES.

The following prizes are offered for the next inspection: The company that parades the greatest number of men will receive a large gold regimental badge, the same to be worn by the captain.

To the company parading the greatest proportionate number as compared with this year, a similar prize to be owned by the member recruiting the greatest number of men in the year.

To the company parading the greatest number of men, in

proportion to their number, on the 1st day of November, this year, a prize of \$50 in money.

REGIMENTAL BALL.

It is expected that the new armory will be ready for occupation the latter part of January, and it is proposed to open it with a ball that will do honor to the regiment. Members can make subscriptions for their tickets through their officers by paying \$1 each, and tickets will be furnished as soon as a day is fixed.

FRANK W. STERRY, Colonel.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.—Adjutant-General Franklin Townsend, of New York, has transmitted to the Governor his annual report for the year ending December 31, 1870. It is a concise and well arranged document. In addition to its statistics and statements of the condition of the State forces, the report offers some suggestions, in all of which we cannot concur. We also regret to observe that the Adjutant-General has omitted mention of certain matters seriously affecting the interest of the National Guard. It is plain from the different reports of the Adjutant-General that his honorable purpose is to so administer the affairs of the State service, that it shall rest on a firm basis, but yet shall be governed by great economy. But New York, with the largest and best established National Guard force in the country, surely can afford to contribute something more than \$10 per man towards its support, but this is about the appropriation called for by the Adjutant-General.

The ground of opposition to encampments is not, we think, well taken, but the suggestion of field target practice meets with our entire approval. Why could not the latter be well combined with encampments? The various organizations have always favored encampments; moreover, it is certainly desirable that the troops should gain some knowledge of the soldier's life and duties before entering active service, and not *a posteriori*, as suggested by the Adjutant-General in his report.

It is true the State is not provided with camp equipments, if we may except those procured for the Ninth Infantry last summer for an encampment *out of the State*; but we can assure the State authorities that the benefit derived from encampments cannot be overlooked, and if the expense of procuring equipments is the ground on which the Adjutant-General opposes them, then that is only another illustration of the false economy of the State Government. With these few general remarks, let us proceed to extract some of the more important portions of the report. It states that the condition of the National Guard is very satisfactory, and announces that never before, in time of peace at least, has this important branch of the State Government enlisted the interest of the people so much as at present; and the result is, that in localities where heretofore little, if any, disposition has existed on the part of either the local authorities or the citizens to aid the National Guard, great interest is now manifested, and liberal appropriations of money have been made. It is a matter of great importance to the State and to the country, that the National Guard should be maintained in such a state of discipline and efficiency as will make it available in case of emergency. To keep it in such a condition will require an annual appropriation from the State of \$200,000. The cities and towns in which the various organizations are located, contribute liberally toward their maintenance. The officers and soldiers of the National Guard render voluntary service at very considerable personal sacrifice of time and money, for which the exemption from jury duty and from a trifling amount of taxation is no compensation.

STRENGTH AND CONDITION OF THE FORCES.

During the past year the following changes have been made in the organization: One brigade and one regiment of cavalry, five regiments of infantry, and one battalion of artillery, have been disbanded; seven regiments of infantry have been reduced to battalions; and one regiment of infantry and one battery of artillery have been organized. And now the National Guard consists of eight divisions, twenty-four brigades, two regiments, one battalion, and seven separate troops of cavalry, two battalions and eleven separate batteries of artillery, thirty-nine regiments and seven battalions of infantry; and the grand aggregate of the force is 24,285, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.

ENCAMPMENTS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The Adjutant-General deems the advantages derived in the short time devoted to encampments are more than counterbalanced by the great expense to the State which attends them, and the inconvenience occasioned by the loss of time, and consequent injury to business, to which the officers and men are subjected by reason of their absence from their regular pursuits for several consecutive days. Field days for target practice at which the men might obtain a perfect knowledge of the weapon with which they are armed, and acquire confidence, skill, and efficiency in its use, would, in my opinion, be preferable, and insure in a much greater degree to the benefit of the service. The mere routine of camp life will be easily learned when the troops are called to active duty.

THE UNIFORM FUND.

The military code enacted at the last session of the Legislature changed the mode of furnishing uniforms. Instead of issuing them directly by the State, through the Quartermaster-General's Department, as was done under previous laws, provision is now made for an annual payment to each organization (to be devoted exclusively to the procuring of uniforms) of a sum equal to \$5 for every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private who has, during the year, paraded the number of times required by the military code. To inaugurate this new system fairly, and to place all on an equal footing, the several organizations have been completely uniformed and equipped. To do this required a larger expenditure than was anticipated, necessitating a special appropriation to supply the deficiency which exists, which can be made good hereafter from the annual appropriation of \$200,000.

BREECH-LOADERS.

Now that the superiority of breech-loaders has been so fully demonstrated in actual warfare, there should be no further delay in exchanging the muzzle-loading rifled muskets, with which the infantry of the National Guard is armed, for the most approved arm of the kind loading at the breech. General Townsend expresses the hope that there may be recovered from the United States, on account

of the war claims, a sufficient sum in excess of the special tax due from the State to pay the expense of the proposed exchange of arms. There is so much unavoidable delay in getting those accounts settled that an appropriation is asked to accomplish the object at once.

STATE ARSENALS.

The Legislature having declined to adopt the recommendations made last year, that all the arsenals and armories belonging to the State, other than those located in the cities of New York, Albany, and Buffalo, should be turned over to the county authorities of the localities in which they are situated, and that those authorities be required to take care of them, it became necessary during the past year to expend a considerable sum of the money appropriated for military purposes in making the repairs required to preserve the property; and there yet remains much to be done in that way to put the buildings in good condition, and annually thereafter some money will be needed to meet the cost of the repairs indispensable to their preservation. The additional land required for the purposes of the State Arsenal in the city of New York, the proceedings for taking which, by right of eminent domain, had been commenced, has been obtained, and all the provisions of the special act relating to that arsenal, passed in 1869, have been compiled with.

MILITARY AGENCIES, ETC.

The Bureau of Military Statistics continues in the same condition, at less expense. The State military agencies have collected \$1,920 14 for soldiers. The prosecution of wars against the United States has been pressed with vigor during the past year, and one or more clerks have been constantly engaged on them. Notwithstanding all the difficulties that are met with in obtaining the signatures of the parties to whom the military property of the State was issued, and also the other evidence required to make the vouchers satisfactory to the Treasury Department, there have been finally passed and allowed claims to the amount of \$605,051 29, which reduces the amount of those suspended to \$327,081 53. There are many equally just claims of alike character, and amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, yet to be presented.

FIRST CAVALRY.—A regimental court-martial, for the trial of offences, delinquencies, and deficiencies, is ordered to convene at the armory 23d inst. at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for court, Captain Adam Hamm.

This command is ordered to assemble in fatigue and dismounted for drill and instruction at the armory, 37 and 39 Bowery, as follows: Troops A, B, and C on January 23; Troops G and K, January 24; and Troops D, E, and F, January 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. sharp. Field officers will attend all drills.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Major-General Shaler, commanding First division, announces the following appointment on his staff: John Fowler, Jr. (late colonel, assistant adjutant-general, and chief of staff First division), to be ordnance officer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Donaldson, resigned. Colonel Fowler out of the National Guard is much like a fish out of water. We were surprised when he resigned, but not when he again entered the service even with a reduced rank, for an officer so long and pleasantly connected with the service cannot easily leave its associations.....Company F, Thirteenth Infantry, Captain Beadle, has offered a handsome gold medal to the member recruiting the largest number of men during the present season.....The annual ball of Company G, Eighth regiment, Captain Leslie, will take place on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., at Lyric Hall. Grafull's band has been engaged for the occasion, and the affair gives promise of great enjoyment.....Battery B, First Division, Captain John Keim, held its thirtieth annual ball on Monday evening last at Geib's Walhalla, Orchard street. It was largely attended, social, and one of the pleasantest affairs given by this command for many years.....The drum corps of the Seventy-first, Drum-major Jenks, on Monday evening last gave a calico hop. The attendance was large, and one of the attractive features was the dancing of the sailors' hornpipe by a prominent regimental adjutant of the division.

.....On Monday next the Thirty-second, Lieutenant-Colonel Roehr, will entertain its friends at the armory, Bushwick avenue and Stagg street, Brooklyn, E. D., by a promenade concert and hop. The entertainment is given for the purpose of raising a uniform fund.....Troop C, First Cavalry, held a pleasant reunion and ball at the Germania Rooms on Tuesday evening last.....The annual ball of Company I, Twelfth Infantry, Captain John H. French, will take place at Irving Hall January 19.....On Wednesday evening last, at an election for first Lieutenant held in the Tenth (K) company, Seventh regiment—Major Smith presiding—on the first ballot First Sergeant F. W. Houghton was unanimously elected to the vacancy. The new officer was afterward presented with an elegant sword, sash, belt, and epaulettes, by Mr. H. L. Pierson, in an excellent speech on behalf of Mr. Houghton's friends in the company, which was ably responded to by the new Lieutenant. The company proceeded to an election for non-commissioned officers—Captain Richardson presiding—when Corporal F. W. Bacon was unanimously chosen for first sergeant, and Privates Hone and H. Bacon, corporals. The company then, by invitation of Lieutenant Houghton, adjourned to "Geyer's," where a convivial time was had, speeches being made by Major Smith, Captain Richardson, Lieutenants Houghton and Lentilhon, ex-Colonel Leland, and many others.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—The right wing of this command, comprising Companies K, F, I, D, and G, assembled for battalion drill at the State Arsenal on the 6th instant. Colonel Rockefellar was in command, and the wing numbered about 200 muskets. The drill, considering that it was the first wing battalion drill this season, was very creditable. The formation perhaps was a little slow, and not quite up to the usual standard of the regiment under its now disabled adjutant; yet, everything considered, the acting adjutant did very well. The movements executed were generally simple, and improved as the drill progressed, especially the step of the men, which at first was rather irregular. The drill as a

whole was fully up to our expectations, but nevertheless open to many critical remarks, which we forbear for many obvious reasons, among which we may mention the recent consolidation of the Thirty-seventh with this command, whereby many members gained were not up to the standard drill of the Seventy-first. Then again the regiment has been several months without its proper adjutant; has held but few company drills, and not enough battalion drills by division. The regiment has received many recruits during the past few months, who, as in the case of the majority of the regiments, have remained but short periods in the squad, being allowed to drill with the company and regiment the same as those who have served years of almost constant duty. Under these circumstances, can perfection or anything like uniformity be expected in any command? We think not; and we are sorry to say that the Seventy-first is only one of many regiments which year after year follow this last-mentioned imperfect rule, expecting doubtless to eventually have perfection in drill. The attempt is useless; it can never be accomplished.

The members of Companies F, C, B, A, and H, composing the left wing, are directed to assemble at the State Arsenal on the 17th inst. in full fatigue for drill. Assembly at 7:45 o'clock. Members of the staff will be excused from attendance. So much of paragraph 7, General Orders No. 13, series of 1870, from these headquarters, as read N. T. Banks, should be N. T. Jenks. Lewis Balch has been appointed assistant surgeon, vice Starr, rendered supernumerary by General Orders No. 21, series 1870, Adjutant-General's Office. Colonel Rockafellar announces the following honorary appointments on his staff. We would like his and other commanders' authority for making these appointments: De Witt Arnold, assistant commissary, with rank of first lieutenant—original vacancy; Walton Carpenter, assistant paymaster, with rank of first lieutenant—original vacancy; James A. Barker, aide-de-camp, with rank of first lieutenant—original vacancy. The colonel states that these honorary appointments are mostly from the veterans, and are not borne upon the roster of the regiment; still this does not help the matter, and only makes those holding commissions on the staff liable to all the duties and responsibilities, while the "honorary" have the same privileges and rank as officers holding commissions, without being responsible to any one, or compelled to do duty; wearing a badge of authority without a commission or power to exercise it. Why, an enlisted man in the ranks has more power than these officers, for he is in the State's service, while the others are not.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—The following company drills will be held during the months of January, February, March, and April, 1871: Company A, first and third Thursday; B, first and third Friday; C, second and fourth Tuesday; D, first and third Monday; E, second and fourth Thursday; F, first and third Tuesday; G, first and third Wednesday; H, second and fourth Monday; I, second and fourth Friday; K, second and fourth Wednesday. Officer's and non-commissioned officers' drills, January 31, February 28, March 29, and April 11. Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M. on all occasions. Lieutenant-colonel and major will superintend the drills of the companies in their respective wings. Field music, first and third Saturday; band, second and fourth Saturday.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—Chaplain J. Hyatt Smith, of this regiment, having resigned, Colonel Austin tendered the position to the Rev. William Howell Taylor, of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church, who has accepted. Few chaplains who served during the late Rebellion have as brilliant a war record as Chaplain Taylor, and we congratulate the Forty-seventh regiment upon this accession to its staff. Chaplain Taylor, as an agent of the Christian Commission, joined the troops in front of Charleston in November, 1863, having received a leave of absence of six months from the church in Staten Island over which he was the pastor, and he became so endeared to the men of Barton's brigade (Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteers), that, upon the expiration of the leave of absence, they unanimously requested him to remain with them as their chaplain. He served throughout the remainder of the war, and was the recipient of many autograph letters from commanders of divisions and corps for his personal bravery and gallantry under fire. Many of the members of the Tenth Army Corps will remember the "little chaplain," as he was familiarly known in that corps. Having been under fire in some thirty engagements during the war, among which was the storming of Fort Fisher and Wagner, it was fitting that he should be one of the first who entered Richmond after its surrender. He was mustered out of the service at the close of the war at Raleigh, N. C.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1870.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the month of December, 1870:

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Brigadier-General Samuel William Johnson, commissary-general and chief of ordnance, with rank from December 1, vice Wm. H. Morris, resigned.

THIRD DIVISION.

Colonel Edgar L. Furman, judge-advocate, with rank from December 1, vice James Forsyth, resigned.

NINTH BRIGADE.

Captain John Gould, aide-de-camp, with rank from December 1, vice F. T. Martin, promoted.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Littlefield, aide-de-camp, with rank from December 1, vice T. O. Malley, resigned.

TWENTY-THIRD BRIGADE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Avery, assistant adjutant-general, with rank from December 12. Original.

Captain Calvin Willers, ordnance officer, with rank from December 12. Original.

SECOND BATTALION OF CAVALRY, TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE.

Jacob Goettel, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from December 2, vice Lorenzo D. Barker, failed to qualify.

Richard Dalton, second lieutenant, with rank from December 2, vice Jacob Goettel, Jr., promoted.

WASHINGTON GREY CAVALRY, THIRD BRIGADE.

A. L. Batterson, second lieutenant, with rank from December 15. Original.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph Z. St. Cyr, second lieutenant, with rank from November 2, vice Edward F. Reilly, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Jacob W. Schenck, assistant commissary of subsistence, with rank from December 16. Original appointment.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Louis B. Van Wagener, captain, with rank from November 1. Original vacancy.

Edward Betts, first lieutenant, with rank from November 1. Original vacancy.

Willard L. Hasbrouck, second lieutenant, with rank from November 1. Original vacancy.

Edward O'Reilly, captain, with rank from June 1, vice J. M. Dart, resigned.

Peter Gill, first lieutenant, with rank from June 1, vice Jeremiah Kumley, resigned.

Chauncey Lewis, first lieutenant, with rank from November 24, vice Jacob L. Burhans, removed from State.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry B. Hoff, first lieutenant, with rank from June 2, vice Godfrid Veige, resigned.

Samuel K. Darrow, Jr., captain, with rank from October 7, vice Christian Max, resigned.

Lewis K. Vail, first lieutenant, with rank from October 7, vice S. K. Darro, Jr., promoted.

J. Reynolds Adriance, second lieutenant, with rank from October 7, vice L. K. Vail, promoted.

Joseph Moore, first lieutenant, with rank from October 27, vice W. H. Weaver, resigned.

Michael Flynn, Jr., second lieutenant, with rank from October 27, vice Hugh O'Connell, promoted.

Robert J. Gilmer, second lieutenant, with rank from November 23, vice H. H. Harris, removed from district.

George H. Winchell, captain, with rank from November 1. Original.

Samuel Croshier, first lieutenant, with rank from November 1. Original.

Alfred F. Lindley, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from September 16, vice J. H. Marshall, resigned.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John H. Horsfall, first lieutenant, with rank from September 14, vice R. K. Styles, promoted.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Bernard O. McCormick, first lieutenant, with rank from November 3, vice Edward F. Choate, resigned.

Edward N. Norton, captain, with rank from December 2, vice G. F. Dickman, resigned.

George B. Ward, second lieutenant, with rank from December 2, vice E. N. Norton, promoted.

Frederick M. Lawrence, first lieutenant, with rank from December 12, vice E. F. Davenport, resigned.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Reynolds, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from November 5, vice L. D. Morgan, resigned.

Louis C. Greenleaf, major, with rank from November 5, vice J. C. McCartin, resigned.

John Ward, captain, with rank from November 17, vice William Reynolds, promoted.

Barney Patnoe, first lieutenant, with rank from November 17, vice John Ward, promoted.

Albert D. Lane, first lieutenant, with rank from September 3, vice Martin Allen, removed from district.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edwin L. Bonny, captain, with rank from November 19, vice Wm. D. Cornell, resigned.

Henry S. Dunn, first lieutenant, with rank from December 12, vice Arthur S. Cornwell, resigned.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Frank F. Jewell, chaplain, with rank from December 1, vice Jacob Post, retired with former colonel.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Frederick Haag, captain, with rank from June 21. Original.

Morris Wasman, first lieutenant, with rank from June 21. Original.

Michael Linnenbacker, second lieutenant, with rank from June 21. Original.

John Nolan, captain, with rank from June 22. Original.

Philip Boyne, first lieutenant, with rank from June 22. Original.

Thomas Jackson, second lieutenant, with rank from June 22. Original.

Henry C. Thompson, captain, with rank from June 8. Original.

James S. Goodrich, first lieutenant, with rank from June 8. Original.

George Mallieu, second lieutenant, with rank from June 8. Original.

Michael Sullivan, captain, with rank from June 30. Original.

Roger Quian, first lieutenant, with rank from June 30. Original.

John Galvin, second lieutenant, with rank from June 30. Original.

Frank J. Stupp, captain, with rank from November 17, vice Charles W. Crocker, promoted.

J. Munroe Alden, first lieutenant, with rank from November 17, vice Frank J. Stupp, promoted.

Edwin R. Fitch, second lieutenant, with rank from November 17, vice J. M. Alden, promoted.

E. Delavan Woodruff, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from September 7, vice T. B. Barber, resigned.

William H. Boyle, captain, with rank from July 1, 1868, vice Peter Swift, resigned.

William Ferguson, captain, with rank from July 15, vice H. C. Thompson, transferred.

E. James Turner, first lieutenant, with rank from August 1, vice Alex. Elliott, resigned.

Edward Brannick, second lieutenant, with rank from July 5, vice James Burns, removed from district.

Lewis W. Eaton, second lieutenant, with rank from August 1, vice Allen H. Gardner, resigned.

John Brainerd, chaplain, with rank from September 7, new appointment.

Roswell B. Swift, quartermaster, with rank from December 1, new appointment.

John W. Haight, Jr., adjutant, with rank from December 1, new appointment.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Francis A. Schilling, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from December 14, vice John Guth, resigned.

Charles W. Fuller, major, with rank from December 14, vice F. A. Schilling, promoted.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Conrad Staffel, captain, with rank from August 23, vice John W. Schiehr, resigned.

John Fox, first lieutenant, with rank from August 23, vice Conrad Staffel, promoted.

Frederick Gangnagel, first lieutenant, with rank from August 23, vice August Hoffman, resigned.

George Schmahl, second lieutenant, with rank from August 23, vice Frederick Gangnagel, promoted.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jerome J. Collins, captain, with rank from November 16, vice John Staam, resigned.

John J. Harley, captain, with rank from June 29, vice Patrick McDermott, dismissed.

James Moran, second lieutenant, with rank from May 3, vice James Hughes, dismissed.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph B. Coe, first lieutenant, with rank from November 11, vice John H. Wilson, resigned.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Archibald C. Hudson, first lieutenant, with rank from November 30, vice Philo A. Balcolm, Jr., resigned.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edward H. Dearin, second lieutenant, with rank from November 1, vice George Adams, absent without leave.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Cassidy, captain, with rank from December 17, vice James Cumberlidge, resigned.

Robert Juno, first lieutenant, with rank from December 17, vice John Cassidy, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief:

Third Division—James Forsyth, judge-advocate, December 7.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—William Manson, major, December 8.

Thirty-seventh Infantry—Charles H. Patrick, adjutant, December 8.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—Philip Ruppert, captain, December 8.

Twenty-third Infantry—J. G. Gregory, major, December 8.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—Wm. McMaster, first lieutenant, December 10; Alexander Croall, captain, December 12.

Battery A, Eighth Division—George P. Isham, captain, December 10.

Twenty-ninth Infantry—J. M. Dart, captain, December 12.

First Brigade, First Division—A. G. Agnew, quartermaster, December 19.

Eighth Infantry—William Winters, second lieutenant, December 19; Theodore J. Gisburne, captain, December 19.

Seventh Infantry—F. A. Schermerhorn, first lieutenant, December 19.

Forty-ninth Infantry—A. B. Elliot, first lieutenant, December 19; Allen H. Gardner, second lieutenant, December 19; Calvin Clemons, first lieutenant, December 19.

Fifty-first Infantry—Frederick Wine, second lieutenant, December 21.

George H. Delitz, adjutant, December 21.

Valentine Bahn, captain, December 21.

First Cavalry—Gottlieb Kunz, captain, December 22.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—John Mitchell, captain, December 22.

Eighty-first Infantry—John Broscher, second lieutenant, December 22.

Eighteenth Infantry—Michael Roche, first lieutenant, December 22.

Eighth Infantry—Michael Roche, first lieutenant, December 22.

Tenth Brigade, Third Division—Lewis E. Griffith, aide-de-camp, December 22.

Thirty-second Infantry—Joseph Flint, second lieutenant, December 24.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1871.

General Orders No. 1.

The following-named persons are announced as constituting the staff of his Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

Major-General Franklin Townsend, adjutant-general.

Brigadier-General James McQuade, inspector-general.

Brigadier-General Samuel William Johnson, commissary-general and chief of ordnance.

Brigadier-General William M. Tweed, Jr., engineer-in-chief.

Brigadier General James B. Craig, judge-advocate-general.

Brigadier-General Jacob S. Mosher, surgeon-general.

Brigadier-General Robert Lenox Banks, quartermaster-general.

Brigadier-General George J. Magee, paymaster-general.

Brigadier-General Albert Steinway, commissary-general of subsistence.

Colonel Walter P. Warren, aide-de-camp.

Colonel J. Townsend Connolly, aide-de-camp.

Colonel William F. Moller, aide-de-camp.

Colonel Lester B. Faulkner, aide-de-camp.

Colonel Herman Uhl, aide-de-camp.

Colonel Frank N. Lord, aide-de-camp.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

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